

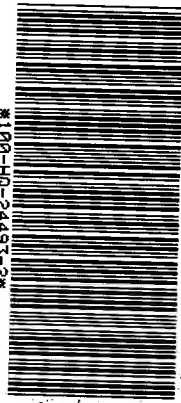
U. S. Department of Justice

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SERIALS 4X4-

100-HQ-24493

SECTION 2

FEDERAL BUREAU

of

INVESTIGATION

SECTION 2
SERIALS 4X4-

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ENCLOSURE

100-27195-4X4

TRANSLATION FROM THE RUSSIAN

"Novoye Russkoye Slovo", published daily and Sunday by the Novoye Russkoye Slovo Publishing Corp., 413 E. 14th St., New York. Issue of Thursday, April 17, 1941.

Page 1 General news, such as: "Athens reports that all attacks have been repulsed"; "Serbian army in Sarajevo surrenders to Germans"; "Southern coal operators request intervention of Roosevelt", etc.

Page 2 Editorial: "Stalin is pushing Japan into a conflict with the United States" (If Japan should be defeated in a war with the United States, the Japanese Empire in China would fall to pieces, which would only be to Stalin's advantage, and to the advantage of the Communists. Hitler is hoping for a war between Japan and America-England with the expectation that Japan will win; Stalin is doing the same thing, hoping that Japan will lose). Article: "In these days so terrible for the Serbs" (an article signed "K.S." in praise of the Serbs. Yugoslavia has always been an asylum for Russian emigres; thousands of Russians have gone through Serbian universities, etc.). Article: "Aviation and barbarism". "Matsuoka and the Manchurian 'ten-year plan'" (It was chiefly due to Matsuoka's administrative ability that the South Manchurian Railway has become such a powerful influence in Manchuria).

Page 3 "Prayer for the victory of Yugoslavia" (Solemn service held by the Metropolitan Theophile in the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity in San Francisco). "Help for the Russian veterans" (an appeal by N. Busygin), "Slavonic Club in New York" (A Slav Club, 1845 Broadway, has ^{been} organized by members of the American Slavic League. Among the founders are John Marik, former president of the Slavic League, William Svenda, mayor Benjamin Anushkevich, etc.). "Italian editor, enemy of Mussolini, killed in Chicago" (John Arena, of the anti-Fascist newspaper "Tribuna"). Miscellaneous news items.

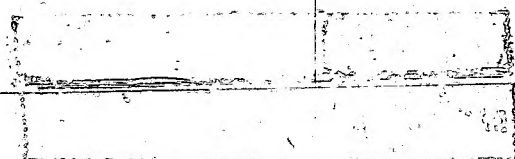
Page 4 Article, signed "R.O.", accusing the IWO of being Communistic. Many unsuspecting Russian members of the organization are afraid to resign for fear of losing the money they have already paid in on their policies. Radio programs. Articles: "Important meteorological discovery"; "Novocain for snake poisoning". Announcements: Meeting of Local 95 in the Ukrainian National Hall, 217 E. 6th St., New York; Meeting of the Russian-Polish Branch of the Cloakmakers' Union at 315 E. 10th St., New York.

Summarized by LaFrance
6/18/41

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INDEXED

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Cover

100-24493-4X5

TRANSLATION FROM THE RUSSIAN

"Novoye Russkoye Slovo", published daily and Sunday by Novoye Russkoye Slovo Publishing Corp., 413 E. 14th St., New York. Issue of Saturday, April 19, 1941

Page 1 General news, such as: "The situation has improved, Athens reports"; "Sudden death of the Greek premier Korizis"; "London threatens Rome with aerial attack"; "Knox and Admiral Stark deny rumors about convoys", etc. Article on the arrest of Bruno Valinski, who turned out to be a Gestapo agent. According to his own confession, he worked for the German consulate in New York, and one of his assignments was to photograph the fortifications in the Canal Zone.

Page 2 "Murder as a means of 'diplomacy'" (The Axis powers have used a regular system of murder, which precedes the actual attack upon a country. For example, the mysterious murder of Krivitsky, and now the murder of the editor of the Chicago Italian newspaper "Tribuna". In Austria, Hungary, Rumania, and other countries, they have carried ~~on a systematic policy~~ of terrorism. The Washington government must ~~take steps to fight this "diplomacy!"~~ ~~and protect the~~ ~~rights of the state~~ ~~and protect the~~ Article: "The position of Turkey". "A Russian officer in the whirlpool of Cairo" (the impressions of V. N. Gomolitsky, former collaborator on the Paris Russian newspaper "Resurrection"). "No assistance will save England, says Lindbergh"; "Anti-Italian demonstration in Nice", etc. "The fortresses of 'Newspaper Street'" (There has not been a day when London has been without newspapers. A story about Fleet Street by the special correspondent of the "Novoye Russkoye Slovo" in England, Henri Gris).

Page 3 "Stalin's calculations in connection with the Soviet-Japanese treaty", an article by M. Weinbaum (Stalin's aim is clear: to draw Japan into a war with the United States. The more countries participate in the war, the longer the war will last, and the longer the war lasts, the greater will be the exhaustion of the warring powers, and the more peacefully Stalin will sleep). "Paris in the Spring of 1941", article by Kenneth Downs, reprinted from the "Journal-American". "K. A. Voinov (Charles Warren) dies suddenly".

Page 4 "The ROOVA Farm" (The farm of the United Russian Mutual Benefit Society of America, located at Cassville, New Jersey). Under this headline are letters from various officers of the organization: one explains why the Pushkin monument is being erected on the farm, another reports on the banquet of the Pennsylvania State Committee of the ROOVA, etc.). "Peter Kirchner (of Brooklyn) asks: 'Which of the managers of the IWO are not Communists'" (That is, are any of the following not Communists? V. Weiner, president; D. Middleton, vice-president; P. Shipka, treasurer; R. Saltzman, secretary of the European branch; D. Kazushchik, secretary of the Russian branch, etc.)

Page 5 "Simon Bolivar and the idea of a South American federation". "Russians in the service of Japan", by V. Rychkova (~~Russian guards in Manchuria~~) (Russians in the Manchurian police service). "The number of Catholics is growing in the United States", etc.

Page 6 "The literature of tomorrow?", letter from France by Arsenii Merich.

Summarized by LaFrance

6/48/41

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ENCLOSURE

100-24893-416

TRANSLATION FROM THE RUSSIAN

6 "Novoye Russkoye Slovo", published ~~XXXX~~ daily and Sunday by Novoye Russkoye Slovo Publishing Corp., 413 E. 14th St., New York. Issue of Monday, April 21, 1941

Page 1 General news, such as: "Nazis only 140 miles from Athens"; "Canadian premier at Hyde Park"; "Four months will decide the fate of England, says Bevin", etc.

Page 2 "On bloody roads" (Hitler is leading Germany on a bloody path through Europe, a path strewn with dead bodies, ruins of cities, the hatred of peoples). "English overseas commerce". "Religious sects during the World War". "Shipbuilding in Japan", etc.

Page 3 "Russians in the service of Japan" by V. Rychkova (chapter III). Article: "A conspirator", directed against Kazakevich, "Communist" in the "Russky Golos" and the IWO, and "anti-Communist" in the manufacturers' organizations for opposing Communism. Where does this "Professor Kazakevich" feel at home anyway?

Page 4 Short story, by Franz Herceg. "Federal bureau for defense of cities has been ~~XXXX~~ organized". Report on the meeting of Branch 10 of the ROOVA in Camden, etc.

Summarized by LaFrance
6/18/41

CH-2

INDEXED

NOT RECORDED

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Russian (Daily) Newspaper, "Novoye Russkoye Slovo", for March 23, 1941,
Published by Novoye Russkoye Slovo Publ. Corp., 413 East 14th Street,
New York.

PAGE I General News - Leading Headlines:

- 1). "German Ultimatum To Yugoslavia"
- 2). "German Sink Ship In New Foundland"
- 3). "Tomorrow Senate To Vote On Bill - 7 Billion Dollar Aid to England"
- 4). "U.S.S.R. In Turkey"
- 5). "Italian Situation - Very Serious - Announces England"
- 6). "Germany Produces Four Dive-Bombers A Day"

PAGE II Articles and Editorials

- 1). "M. P. ~~X~~Musorgsky" - A short biography.
- 2). "Alexander III and The French Jews"
- 3). "Magda Lupesku-Rumanian Marquis Pompadour"

PAGE III Articles

- 1). "Serious Predicament Of Russians In France"
- 2). "Soviet Makes Demands Which Japan Can Not Meet"
- 3). "Professor A. P. ~~X~~Braunshten Coming to America" - Professor Braunshten, professor of medicine, is coming to America in April.
- 4). "Praise To God, - An American Book About The Dukhobors in Canada, 75,000 In This Section"

PAGE IV Entertainment Announcements and Theater Notes - General Interest

PAGE V Articles

- 1). "Argentina At This Time" General Interest
- 2). "Hartford": - All Russians living in Hartford are happy over the fact that a national home has been bought.

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At a meeting held in the Mission House, 166 Village Street, Hartford, Connecticut it was agreed that all Russian could have a part in this new venture and no discrimination would be exercised as to their religious sect or political affiliation. The meeting was opened by president, Vacilev; the speakers were A. Budnik of the religious society, Z. Redokovich from the I.W.O., V. Gilchuk from the R.O.O.V.A., V. Korochun from the Independents. The necessity for this movement was acknowledged by everyone. The home was bought for 15,000 dollars. Its city assessment values it at \$100,000.

The signing of the deed and the first payment are due on April 15, the second is due and final payment is due on June 1. Treasure A. Buknik suggested that they get a loan through a mortgage and this could be done if 100 members sign at the bank. Another suggestion was offered and that was to sell shares to the members at twenty-five dollars apiece to raise the money. All of those who are interested, this includes the Ukrainians, Poles and other Slaves, to make this venture a success are asked to write to A. Vudnik, 47 Green Street, Hartford, Connecticut.

From the committee,

Alex Budnik

PAGES VI, VII, VIII Contain items of general interest: - Women's page and literature page.

Summarized by:
John Minno
6/18/41
fa

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

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pl
Russian (Daily) Newspaper, "Novoye Russkoye Slovo", for April 10, 1941, Published by Novoye Russkoye Slovo Publ. Corp., 413 East 14th Street, New York.

PAGE I. General News-Leading Headlines:

1. "Germans Reach Albanian Frontier"
2. "Morris Visiting At White House"
3. "Kiel Undergoes Bombardment"
4. "New American Dreadnaught Launched"
5. "Massava In English Hands"

PAGE II. Editorial and Articles

1. "Wallace About War Aims":--General Interest
2. "New War On Plains Of Yugoslavia"
3. "British Army In Greece"
4. "Movement To Improve Convoy"
5. "Von Papan And Aids Made Preparations In Iraq"

PAGE III. Articles

1. "Serbia And Bulgaria"
2. "Senator Sheppard Dies"
3. "Russian National Home In Detroit":--After a short time the Incorporated Society of the Russian National Home in Detroit is able to list 286 members in its organization. Only two years ago fifteen old members decided to organize the society and now it has become one of the leading groups of its kind in the city. Its members are made up of editors, doctors, and farmers. In addition, they have been able to organize and build a home that can be called their own. For some time it was difficult to get things started, but when the appeal was made for money to be used toward the building of the new home, over four thousand dollars was collected in fifteen minutes. It is with this enthusiasm that we have been able to progress. We now have the home. Following you Russian people will complete it. Join the society, it depends on you; and in it lies strength.

Corresponding Secretary,

Ivan Sibko

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4. "Horace Greeley" General Interest

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5. "Green Refers To The Fight Of The Communists And
Strikers In Defense Program"

PAGE IV. Articles

1. "Where The Greatest Difficulty Lies In Defense Industries In The United States" This item is of general interest. It refers to the lack of machine tools in the present defense program.
2. This page lists several branch meetings of the ~~R.O.O.V.A.~~
~~*United Russian Mutual Benefit Society Of America).~~

Translator's Note:-From the material that I have been able to read concerning this society nothing thus far would incriminate it as a subversive organization. Instead it is a benevolent society.

Summarized by:
John Minno
6-17-41

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Russian (Daily) Newspaper, "Novoye Russkoye Slovo", for May 24, 1941,
published 413 East 14th Street, New York.

PAGE I. General News

PAGE II. - Editorials and Articles

- 1). "The Experiment of Crete": - According to military sources, the German invasion of the island of Crete is a test for the coming invasion of England.
- 2). "Russia Under Hitler": - This is the second time in our life time that England and America are trying to win over Russia. During the last war Germany had the upper hand, but she was forced to vacate Russian territory. Today Germany has Russia completely surrounded and Russia may have to carry out German's instructions.
- 3). "England And America": - General Interest - At a banquet held in New York, the Australian Minister, Casey, made a speech in which he brought the necessity for close collaboration between the United States and other English speaking countries.
- 4). "Bridges - A Leading Communist" - San Francisco May 23, - At a hearing before the Federal Department of Immigration and Naturalization, Harry Bridges was labeled as a leading communist by Mayor Samuel Rafield.
- 5). "Behind The Scenes Of The War" - General Interest

PAGE III Articles

- 1). "On Various Subjects" - An obituary article on Gregory Ivanovich Fedak.

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- 2). "Correspondent Louis Fisher And Ambassador Oumansky": - (Summarized) - Louis Fisher spent about twenty years in Russia. He is an outstanding correspondent and authority on Russia. In his recent work, Fisher criticized the Stalin government for its union with Hitler. Also, he gave unfavorable publicity to the Soviet government for its treatment of the Ukrainians.

Fisher was permitted to leave Russia unmolested; at which time, he did not take his family with him. After arriving in the United States, he tried to get his family to follow him. At this point, Fisher tried to negotiate the transfer through Oumansky the Russian Ambassador in America. Oumansky, in turn, began to question Fisher and his recent publications. Fisher was asked why he did not try to create a better feeling between Russia and America, and if he would be willing to do it in the future. Fisher refused to accept Oumansky's proposition. As a result, Oumansky "black-mailed" Fisher in Russia, and his family was refused permission to leave the country. It wasn't until the intervention of President Roosevelt that the Russian government released the Fisher family.

(Translator's Note: - This article demonstrates, to a degree, the editorial policy pursued by the "Novoye Russkoye Slovo". To date it is still against the present Soviet regime.

- 3). "Carpatho-Russian and Czechoslovakia": - General Interest.

PAGE IV General Interest

PAGE V Articles, Radio Program, and Advertising

- 1). "What The American Newspapers And Magazines Are Writing About" - General Interest
- 2). "Pilgrimage To the Holy-Tihonovsky Monastery" - General Interest
- 3). "Church Announcements"

PAGE VI Articles

- 1). "100th Anniversary Of Russian Departure From California" - General Interest
- 2). "Nazi To Permit Passengers Of "Zamzama" To Return To United States"

Translated by:

John Minno 6/4/41 fa

Note: This page is of general interest

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

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Russian (Daily Newspaper, "Novoye Russkoye Slovo", May 22, 1941,
published 413 East 14th Street, New York.

Page I. General News--Leading Headlines:

1. "Fight For Crete"
2. "England Suffering Greater Losses"
3. "Nazi Seeking Permission From U.S.S.R. And Turkey For
Army Transport"
4. "All Diplomats Abandoning Paris".
5. "American Consul To Visit Passengers Of 'Zamzama'"

Page II. Editorials and Articles.

1. "At Crete"--General Interest
2. "Reich and U.S.S.R." Rumors have it that Germany and
Russia may come to grips. Germany is supposed to have
twenty-five divisions stationed in Rumania and five
divisions in Finland.
3. "Valtin Informs Dies About Communistic Activities in
America"
4. "Army On Gliders"--The German Army is invading Crete in
gliders and airplanes. The Soviet army was the first
to carry out this kind of manoeuvres.

Page III. Articles

1. "About Honolulu"--General Interest
2. "Evening With Poet L. Nelidov Fivayskoi"
3. "Russian-Americans Observe American Day In Hartford"
4. "Kruds Supporting England"

Page IV. Articles, Advertising, and Comic Strip

1. "How We Captured Two Live Tigers"
2. "God, Save The Flotilla From Torpedoes"--This item is of
general interest. It is a tribute paid to Russian mines
and torpedoes by German seamen. According to the article,
the Russian torpedoes were more deadly than any other
make, and they usually found their mark.

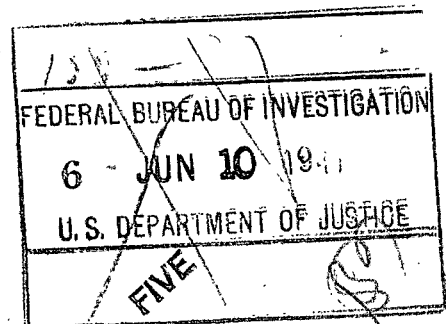
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Translated by
John Minno
6-2-41

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TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Russian (Daily) Newspaper, "Novoe Russkoye Slovo", for May 20, 1941,
413 East 14th Street, New York.

Page I. General News--Listing a few of the leading headlines

1. "Germans Sink Ship With 170 Americans Aboard"
2. "Germany To Free 100,000 French Prisoners"
3. "President To Discuss The International Situation With Congress"

Page II. Editorials and Articles

1. "Unmasked"--Hitler has finally decided to reveal Petain's identity and introduce him as one of his henchmen.
2. "How The Nazi Are Preparing For Peace"--General Interest
3. "Examinations For Court Translators"--General Interest
4. "Kingdom Of Croatia"--General Interest
5. "Croatia Vassal Of Italy"--General Interest

Page III. Articles and Theater Announcements

1. "750,000 Persons Celebrate 'I Am An American Day'"
2. "Nazi Organizing Block Against United States-Wickard"
3. "'PRAVDA' About the Bombing Of Syrian Airdrome"
4. "Parisian Newspapers Suggesting Roosevelt As Mediator"
5. "Disgraceful Failure Of Communists In Labor League-New York"--Communists and their followers of New York suffered shamefully. The "Workers' Non Party League" at its annual meeting, adopted a resolution in spite of the reckless attempt of the communists to over rule it, to aid England and China, support the convoy, and other measures directed at the totalitarian countries.

Page IV. Articles and Advertisements

1. "Germans and Italians Confiscate All Serbian Wealth"
2. "Campaign To Gather All Aluminum"

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Translated by:
John Minno
5/31/41

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100-11833-
March 28, 1942

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Colonel William J. Donovan
Coordinator of Information
25th and E Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Bill:

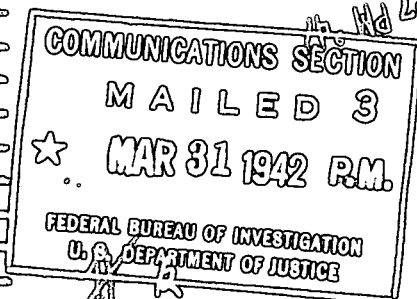
I thought you might be interested to know that information has been received from an ordinarily reliable source abroad concerning the release of Polish political prisoners and refugees by the Soviet authorities.

Our source has indicated that according to an article which recently appeared in Novoye Russkoye Slovo (Social-Democratic daily in New York), the Russians are gradually releasing Polish political prisoners and refugees. Many of the individuals so released, it was reported, have joined the Russian Army. There is no official confirmation of this political amnesty, however.

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Holloman _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____



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MAR 31 1942
MAR 31 1942
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"Novoye Russkoye Slovo", the Social-Democratic daily in New York, reports in today's issue the impressions of a refugee from Poland who has travelled through Russia after the outbreak of the war with Germany. The informant, among other things, says that everywhere in the streets, on stations, etc. he has heard people talk about a gradual release of political prisoners by the Soviet authorities, both from jails and concentration camps. In Chita, he heard that the army of General ~~Im~~ Rokossovsky had been recruited to a considerable extent from amnestied enemies of the Soviet regime.

The paper recalls that only a few weeks ago a traveller from Arkhangelsk had reported similar things. Although skeptical as long as official confirmation is lacking, the paper considers that a political amnesty is indispensable and bound to come.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

APR 19 4 A.M.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

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12/8/42

Date:

To: Mr. Lawrence M. C. Smith, Chief
Special War Policies Unit

From: J. Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO

As of possible interest to the Propaganda Analysis and Research Section, there was forwarded to the Division of Records under date of December 9, 1942, the following copy of the captioned publication, which is a newspaper in the Russian language published at New York City:

October 14, 1942.

In the event this newspaper is reviewed it will be appreciated if you will make available to this Bureau a translation of any portions thereof, which appear pertinent to this Bureau's work.

RECEIVED
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
DEC 11 1942
6 17 PM '42

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Coffey _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Kramer _____
Mr. McGuire _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Mr. Nease _____
Mr. Gandy _____

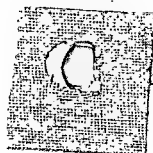
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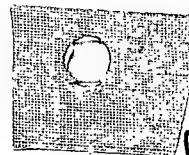
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DEC 11 1942
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NEWS NOTES

OFFICE OF STRATEGIC SERVICES
FOREIGN NATIONALITIES BRANCH

The following current news is circulated at once by reason of its timeliness. In conjunction with other and later intelligence the material may be used again in the longer-range studies of this Branch.

☒ Press Item

☐ Account of Oral Interview

☐ Confidential Report

Number N-200

France - Int. Sec. - 15
France - Sec. Mat. - 15
15-February 1945

RUSSIAN "WHITES" IN PARIS REPORTED COLLABORATING ON PAPER UNDER SOVIET EMBASSY

SEVERAL recent Paris communications to the widely read New York daily Novoye Russkoye Slovo, apparently from its correspondent Ia. Kobetsky, report the collaboration of former Russian "Whites" in Paris on a weekly paper which has recently started publication and "is under the control of the Soviet Embassy" on Rue de Grenelle. The paper, Russkyi Patriot (Russian Patriot), is said to be the official organ of the Union of Russian Patriots (Union des Patriotes Russe en France), whose members took part in the liberation of Paris.

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In mid-January one of the communications to Novoye Russkoye Slovo complained:

The issuance of a Russian paper in Paris is confronted with thousands of difficulties of a technical and financial nature. But the chief difficulty is purely political: today only a pro-Soviet paper, published by people near to Rue Grenelle, is possible in Paris.

Russians in Paris are said to be struck not only by the ease with which Russkyi Patriot made its appearance but by contradictory currents among its editors and contributors.

These include not only leftists, "defensists" (protagonists of

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15 February 1945

the defense of Russia), and one-time contributors to the ~~X~~Poslednia Novosti (organ of the "Cadets" or Constitutional Democrats who had reconstituted themselves in Paris as a "Republican-Democratic Alliance" under the late Professor Paul Miliukov), but former writers for the monarchist and violently anti-Soviet ~~X~~Vozrozhdenie, such as R. ~~X~~Dneprov, Aleksandr ~~X~~Geft, and Lev ~~X~~Liubimov. Liubimov had also collaborated in the starkly pro-German ~~X~~Je suis partout, and the fact that he is now at liberty is interpreted as proof that he secretly collaborated also with the underground. Remark-
ing the heavy representation of "Whites" in Russkyi Patriot, the Novoye Russkoye Slovo correspondent concluded:

Questions of the emigration, the White Army, etc. --
all that is forgotten now. There are only Russians
who love Russia.

WAR DEPARTMENT

War Department General Staff

Washington 25, D.C.

CSGID 201.
ARBATSKI, Jurij

19 January 1949

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Intelligence Division, GSUSA, is in receipt of information to the effect that during the course of a current investigation on Jurij Arbatski who is allegedly a Soviet Agent, information was obtained through a Censorship Information Service intercept of a letter transmitted to Arbatski by a person named B. D. Cunoly of New York City, representing three pro-Russian newspapers printed in New York City. The letter indicates Cunoly to be in the position of circulation manager for these newspapers. Complete text of letter follows:

"New York, 8 July 1948

To: Dr. Yury Arbatsky, Regensburg, Germany

Dear Doctor:

In response to your letter of 5 June 1948 which I received with great pleasure and which I am trying to answer immediately, I am sending you three newspapers: one monarchist, one democratic and one communist paper. I am sending you the address of our newspaper. From the character of this paper you will be able to determine to which countries the paper should be sent. Address of the editorial: NEW REVIEW, 112 West 72nd Street, New York, New York. Address of the daily: NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO (New Russian Word), 243 West 56th Street, New York 19, New York.

With best regards,

For the editor of THE SOVIET NEWS

(Signed:) B. D. CUNOLY"

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RECORDED 100-24493-7

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
VIA LIAISON

Date: February 18, 1949,

To: Director of Intelligence
General Staff
Department of the Army
The Pentagon
Washington, 25, D. C.Attention: Colonel A. D. Mead, Jr.
Chief, Security Group

From: John Edgar Hoover - Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation

Subject: JURIJ ARBATSKI;
B. D. CUNOLY;
NEW REVIEW;
THE SOVIET NEWS;
NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO
Information Concerning
(Your reference CSGID 201)

Reference is made to a letter from the War Department dated January 19, 1949, signed by Colonel George S. Smith, GSC, Chief, Intelligence Group.

It was stated in referenced letter that, in connection with a current investigation concerning Jurij Arbatski, it was desired that the War Department be furnished with any information regarding the background and activities of Jurij Arbatski and B. D. Cunoly and an elaboration of their connections with the publications "New Review", "The Soviet News" and "Novoye Russkoye Slovo." It was also requested that this Bureau furnish any information concerning the policies of the aforementioned newspapers.

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-24493-8

The Bureau files contain no identifiable data concerning Jurij Arbatski, B. D. Cunoly or the publication "New Review." Attached are summary memoranda concerning "The Soviet News" and "Novoye Russkoye Slovo." However, it is to be noted that no investigation has been conducted concerning either of these publications and the data in the memoranda are merely that which has been submitted to the Bureau over a period of years.

These data are being furnished for your confidential information and are not to be disseminated outside of your Agency.

Attachment (Attached page sets forth references contained in Bureau files regarding subject matter)

FRW:IGS

Note:

Bureau files reveal one reference to a Dr. Jury Arbatski, who is described as a member of the Musicological Institute at the German Karls-Universitat in Prague. 64-175-54

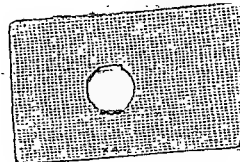
The "New Review" is described in New Haven report dated 4-2-43 entitled "Hubert Scott-Paine, Edward S. Weisblat, Espionage - G" as a Russian quarterly edited by M. Zetlin, 267 West 70th Street, NYC, a compilation of contemporary literature containing short stories, poetry and articles on current events. 100-50174-116, page 21

In a Los Angeles report dated 5-24-41 entitled "Paul Curt Von Gontard, was, Espionage - G" it is stated that Von Gontard published in Germany a magazine called "New Review" in which he continually ridiculed Hitler. 65-2541-40 page 30

In a San Antonio report dated 3-15-40 entitled "Elizabeth Benson, Subversive Activities" the "New Review" is described as published by the National Council of Young Communists League, USA. The address of this publication is given as Box 28, Station D, NYC. 100-250496-1

In the Union List of Serials in Libraries of the United States and Canada, 1943 edition, the only "New Review" (a critical survey of International Socialism) which is listed is published in New York. This publication originally was published in 1913 and merged into "Masses". "Masses" was a monthly magazine devoted to the interests of the working people. This was superseded by the "Liberator". The "Liberator" was published from 1918 to 1924. It united with the "Labor Herald" and "Soviet Russia Pictorial" to form a workers monthly.

In the April 19, 1916 issued of the "New Review" (a critical survey of International Socialism) it was indicated that the "New Review" was published by the New Review Publishing Association, 256 Broadway, New York, and the officers were Alexander Fraser, Julius Heiman and Louis C. Fraina.



OFFICE MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. H. B. Fletcher

DATE: February 17, 1949

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: JURIG ARBATSKI;
 B. D. CUNOLY;
 NEW REVIEW;
 THE SOVIET NEWS;
 NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO
 Information Concerning

Reference is made to the attached letter from the War Department dated January 19, 1949, which was signed by Colonel George S. Smith, GSC, Chief, Intelligence Group, wherein there is a request for information concerning the above captioned individuals and publications.

No identifiable data was found in the Bureau files concerning Arbatski, Cunoly and the "New Review." There is attached a cover letter to the War Department together with summary memoranda concerning "The Soviet News" and "Novoye Russkoye Slovo."

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the attached cover letter and memoranda be sent to the Liaison Section for transmittal to the Department of the Army.

Attachment

RECORDED
 INDEXED

100-24493-4
 FBI
 43 FEB 25 1949

ORIGINAL FILED IN

100-343429-9

56 MAR 15 1949

INITIALS ON ORIGINAL



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100-244939

HOW THE SOVIETS STEAL OUR INDUSTRIAL SECRETS

By J. ANTHONY MARCUS

President, Institute of Foreign Trade

AS A Russian-born American business consultant, I have been collecting data on Soviet economic espionage since 1925. Some of it I got from personal experience.

For more than twenty years the Soviet Union has been busily rifling American inventions, processes and production methods vital to our national security. By hook or by crook—mostly the latter—Stalin's emissaries have managed to rob U. S. businessmen of technological know-how worth billions of dollars.

The greater our outlays for industrial research, the more impressive our achievements in all branches of our economy, the more eager are the Soviet monopolies to get from us all they can for nothing. The individual Russian technician is as decent as his counterpart in America. But the government has sworn to "catch up with and outdistance the capitalistic countries" and is driving its people toward any acts, no matter how dishonest, in order to realize the ambitions of its rulers.

The center of the Soviet economic spy system in America has been and still is the Amtorg Trading Corporation of New York. Ever since its formation, in 1924, it has been a Soviet Government agency. In its offices men and women, working for a mere pittance, subject to no union restrictions, have been the eyes and

ears of the hungry Soviet economy. Swarms of "buying commissions" have been pouring into the United States. With the aid of local employees, some native born but most of foreign origin (since the end of the war practically all from the Soviet Union), entrance has been gained into important American plants. Through various Communist front organizations, and especially through the Communist-led labor unions of the CIO, valuable contacts have been maintained with shops and factories, laboratories, drafting boards and photostatic establishments. Countless tons of priceless blueprints and drawings have been streaming in the direction of Soviet Russia.

"WHAT'S the matter with my export department? Why can't it get any orders out of Russia?" The chairman of the board of one of our larger machine-building companies came to me with that question in 1937. He knew that many Soviet industries needed his machinery; the food industry, in particular, could not accomplish its set goal without his company's aid. He had sent his best engineers to Russia, where they had supplied technical data; Soviet engineers had visited his plants, and more information had been handed to them without charge.

The story was not new to my ears.

I had heard it from other disappointed corporation executives who had taken too literally the Soviet promises of billions of dollars' worth of orders. My answer was not encouraging.

"You have already given the Soviet Government all the technical data it needs to manufacture your equipment," I told the surprised executive. "You might as well write off that market."

It sounded incredible to the man who had pioneered a great industry. Not until nine years later—in the spring of 1946—did he find official confirmation of Soviet economic espionage in the United States. It came from a conscience-stricken Soviet engineer named Victor Kravchenko, who in his book *I Chose Freedom*, made the following confession:

"Whatever the specific work of a Soviet economic representative, a major part of his obligation is also to obtain all possible data about American business firms, technology, military affairs, scientific processes and the like. These were part of the explicit instructions which I received before leaving the U.S.S.R. and they were constantly reiterated by Commission officials. In the closed Party meetings, we made no secret about the fact that accumulation of economic data and all other useful information must be paramount in our minds when visiting American factories and offices."

Prior to the first world war, patent laws and trade mark conventions did much to hold the unscrupulous in check in the international arena. They still do in many parts of the world. Wherever private enterprise functions,

it is relatively easy to guard against possible infringements. With the advent of Soviet state monopoly capitalism, however, the picture changed. The Soviet Government's record of industrial brigandage has been long and costly to us. During the twenty years prior to the last war, all of Russia's purchases here amounted to about \$1,200,000,000. They included cotton, livestock, textiles, leather and raw materials, as well as industrial equipment. Total Soviet purchases of our machinery did not exceed \$700,000,000.

Returning home from America, Russian commissions proudly report their exploits. Often they conclude their statements: "We have seen much that is admirable in American industries, but ours are far superior." This is designed to deceive Stalin and his insulated subjects.

Before me is a report from the administrator and chief engineer of the glass trust, N. I. Malkov and K. A. Myasnikov. During the three and a half months they spent in the United States, visiting many of our leading plants, they secured, according to their own statement, "over seven thousand shop drawings of the latest machinery and mechanisms" to manufacture feeders for the automatic delivery of drops of glass to the machinery, also machines producing a very large assortment of dishes, bottles, jars, etc. All the machines are being produced in Russia from these drawings.

WHILE I was in Moscow in 1937, the Ministry of Local Industries, discovering that I spoke Russian fluently, invited me to address

a group of engineers in the building equipment industries. Accustomed to dealing only with foreign engineers, they expected me to reveal some valuable information. Instead, they heard a pep talk about the superiority of American heating, ventilating and sanitary equipment. I told them that while I was aware of Lenin's prophecy that the Soviet Union would some day manufacture toilets and other sanitary equipment out of gold, in the meantime it would be well for them to take American products made of cast iron, vitreous china, etc.

The director of the trust then tendered me a banquet, with lots of vodka and wines. When the festivities broke up, around 5 a.m., there were many loose tongues among the guests, but mine was not one of them—I am a total abstainer.

Before I left Moscow, the director tried again, this time by letter. He asked me for drawings and photographs of all the equipment manufactured by my company; and, what is more significant, for "descriptions and photographs of the machinery used in the production of the above-mentioned equipment, as well as the technology employed in their manufacture." Of course, he never heard from us again.

I had seen some oil refining plants in the Caspian region. They looked dilapidated, run down. Government engineers confessed to me in disgust that of their 37 plants, not less than 34 were "obsolete," with inefficient refining and primitive storage facilities. Here, I felt, was an opportunity for one of my firm's subsidiaries to modernize this industry and make mil-

lions of dollars. While negotiations were in process, we took a small order for equipment. Members of the Soviet Oil Trust Commission in the Amtorg office began visiting our plant periodically. They always came in groups. While one watched the tests, others roamed around the shop, picking up soldering rods, making notes, asking questions.

On a visit to the commission's office I discovered a room filled with blueprints and shop drawings of American equipment. Engineer P. S. Koolagin became unusually friendly with me. It was obvious that he wanted something. "Would you please get for us some technical data about your oil refining equipment?" he asked. I suggested that he write out just what he wanted. He did. He wanted to know: What material we used for the canal entrances and pipe bundles; also "changes in specifications of material, depending upon the working temperature and pressure; limits of application of grey cast iron, alloyed cast iron, copper, steel, etc.; changes in specifications according to liquids or vapors that pass through it; the influence of passing liquids upon the metal of the pipes, water, acids, ammonia, sulphuric products, etc.; method of protecting the body of the heat exchanger from corrosion," and much, much more.

He never heard from us again, either.

SHORTLY before the war, a Soviet naval commission arrived in New York. Soon I became the object of its attention, for one of my clients was a manufacturer of equipment used on naval vessels. The chief of the

commission wanted us to supply deck drawings of a "hypothetical battleship of, say, 45,000 tons, indicating where the fans, blowers and air conditioning equipment was to be installed, with complete specifications and prices." An order was sure to follow, he said. But I knew what he was after: the deck drawings of an American battleship. I told him that we were not naval architects, that unless he could supply us with his deck blueprints, we would not be interested in talking with him. That ended our relations. But the commission remained here for some months, chaperoned by Molotov's brother-in-law, who lived in Stamford, Connecticut. It is a known fact that they managed to lay hands on blueprints of American naval vessels.

On a business visit to a machine building company in Hamilton, Ohio, I saw under construction a huge machine designed to bore howitzers up to 22 inches in diameter. Several Soviet engineers were hovering around the work. They remained in the plant throughout the period of construction, to learn how to duplicate the gun in their own plants. In the meantime, they also managed to roam around the factory, eliciting valuable technical information on other projects under construction for our government and private firms.

Amkino, the Soviet motion picture agency now known as Artkino, induced an American manufacturer to ship two motion picture cameras to Leningrad. Russia planned a great expansion program in the industry, and the chances for large orders seemed bright. For nearly a year there was

no word about the fate of the machines, nor was any payment received. After many protests and threats, the mutilated cameras finally arrived. They had been taken apart so that their mechanisms could be copied — but the perpetrators had not even bothered to reassemble the machines properly.

Such treatment of American firms has not been confined to the "hated capitalists." In 1925 a wealthy pioneer in the acetylene industry, who had been one of the founders of the Communist Party in America, decided to carry his priceless experience to the Soviet Union. The Soviet Government embraced the opportunity and offered him a 25-year concession. He was not interested in profit, and accepted a 15-year concession.

His troubles began almost the day he formally organized the RAGAZ—the Russian-American Acetylene Company. His Soviet associates abused and insulted him at every turn. For a fanatical American Communist to be labeled with the most hateful Soviet epithet, *bourjoui* (capitalist), was indeed a bitter pill to swallow. Nevertheless, he carried on for the sake of the greater goal — to help the "workers' fatherland." As the industry developed, the abuse multiplied until he could bear it no longer. Four years after starting the project, he withdrew and returned to his adopted country, America, to live in comfort. Here he resumed his work in the Communist movement, helping to undermine the free institutions which had given him the opportunities denied first by the Czarist regime and more recently by the Soviets.

INCREDIBLE as it may sound, a good portion of the Soviet economic espionage in this country has been subsidized by patriotic Americans. Since 1924 the Soviet Government has been publishing through Amtorg in New York a Russian-language magazine known as *Amerikanskaya Tekhnika i Promishlennost* (American Engineering and Industry) for circulation in the U.S.S.R. Amtorg advises in its leaflet to advertisers: "The editorial material is geared to Soviet industrial requirements and serves as a direct aid in the solution of actual technical problems there." This is all too true. In most instances, our firms should have been paid millions of dollars for the technical information they have supplied through the pages of the magazine. In many other cases, it would have been far better for all of us if certain information had not been divulged at any price.

Prior to the war many of the articles were written by outstanding American engineers connected with leading corporations. Prospects of large orders served as bait. Glancing through some back numbers, we find articles by General Electric Company engineers entitled "The J. R. High-Speed Circuit Breaker and How It Works," "General Electric Spiracore Transformer"; also an article by Dr. K. P. Harris on "Mechanical Refining of Shellac." Considering the huge shale deposits in the Soviet Union, it is understandable why the editors sought out an authority on this subject. Other articles for the magazine have been written by Russian engineers who, under the pretext of visiting here as machinery buyers, had

gained access to our plants and sources of information. In the more recent issues practically all the authors are Russians whom our State Department has permitted to come in by the hundreds.

In the December, 1947, issue, for example, one finds an illuminating piece by Prof. I. I. Nicolayev: "New Type of Non-Condensing Steam Turbine Locomotive." It is complete with technical drawings and specifications of our invention. Many of the articles published in 1947 were of great military value—on aviation fuel, machine tool construction, blind landing system for aircraft, television, etc.

Soviet economic spies have even contrived to make their victims pay for the privilege of being robbed. The magazine carries, on the average, 35 to 45 full-page advertisements at \$200 per page. This income not only pays all publication expenses, but leaves a handsome profit for carrying on more economic espionage. Our advertisers, of course, seldom receive any orders as a result of this outlay. At best, it might net them an order for one or two units to be duplicated in Russian plants; usually it results in requests for more technical information.

Periodically the Amtorg publishes special volumes in the form of an encyclopaedia. The scientific material is supplied by Americans; the cost of publishing is covered by American advertisers; the benefits accrue to the totalitarian hierarchy in the Kremlin.

THE INDUSTRIALIZATION of the Soviet Union is now geared to this principal objective—to intensify the struggle against the United States in

the economic domain. The Soviet Government is already exporting machines, machine tools and other production equipment which is sorely needed at home. With her railroads in a deplorable state, with hardly enough motor vehicles to take care of one-tenth of her domestic requirements, she is dangling in front of her Bulgarian, Albanian and other satellites the promise to deliver such equipment. With even her most important newspaper, *Pravda*, restricted to four pages, she is offering newsprint to Argentina and other markets.

Ever since the establishment of the Soviet state, the Russian people have been starved for the most elementary articles of consumption. Although the country is rich in many essential metals, minerals and forest resources urgently needed by this and many other countries, which could be readily exchanged for consumer goods, the government has failed to develop these resources itself or to let more competent hands do the job. This dog-in-the-manger policy is deliberately calculated to deprive the hated capitalist countries of vital materials in order to make them more vulnerable to attacks from the Lenin-Stalin disciples.

If we are to part with any of our technological know-how (and in many instances such parting must not take place under any circumstances), our prices should be high enough to compensate us handsomely. What is recommended here is not discrimination against the Soviet Union, but the stopping of discrimination against our own buyers of machinery and

equipment; that the Soviets be made to pay for what they receive and that such payment be effected in the kind of products which are most useful to our economy.

American industrialists, businessmen and engineers must not only be on guard against direct espionage, but must refrain from publishing in their trade journals and catalogues anything that might give away industrial and trade secrets. The bona-fide buyer is interested only in whether a machine will work; he does not require the delivery of blueprints and technological data.

If a dozen or so American businessmen is all the Soviet Government will admit to Russia, we should demand that our government admit only the same number of Russian visitors. Since the Soviet Government does not permit American firms to operate in Russia, neither should we permit a wholly Soviet-owned agency like Amtorg to operate in our country, where it is detrimental to our economy.

Up to the present, our economic relationships with the Soviet Union have been a one-way street. Vast damage has thus been done to the United States, but the situation is not hopeless. American technology is advancing in seven-league boots. Knowledge the Soviets have stolen from us during the past quarter of a century will become obsolete. But as a matter of simple self-protection, American industry must not continue to hand over the best fruits of its research to an aggressive power whose avowed determination is to destroy our social order.

for additional reprints, address

INSTITUTE OF FOREIGN TRADE

205 East 42 St., New York 17, N. Y.

NEW ADDRESS:

535 FIFTH AVE., NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

SUITE 3104-5 TEL. MU. 7-79

Institute of FOREIGN TRADE

SUITE 3104-5

535 FIFTH AVENUE

NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

MURRAY HILL 7-7993

March 4, 1950

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

The Russian daily *Novoye Russkoye Slovo* has been publishing a series of articles under the title "Trust"—"The History of One Provocation." I have not saved the copies, but the last one which appeared in the issue of March 1, 1950, I am retaining.

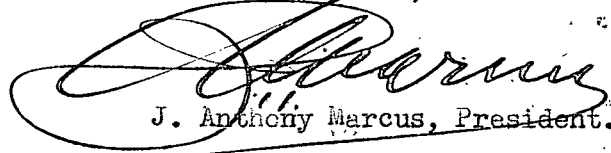
Anyone interested in the workings of the Soviet secret police should read and study carefully the methods employed, the gullibility of people in the countries outside the iron curtain, the lengths to which the conspirators of the Soviet government will go to create confusion and discord in the ranks of peoples and movements outside their borders.

I remember the accounts of the final exposé of espionage web spun by the masterminds of Loobyanka, Moscow. I read about it while I was representing American industrial firms in Eastern Europe and in Russia. I therefore can vouch for the accuracy of Vraga's articles in the above Russian paper.

I urge you to have your people interested in this subject study the series of articles. Your office no doubt subscribes to that paper.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,


J. Anthony Marcus, President.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
memo to Bureau
3-10-50 JAR

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Mr. D. M. Ladd

March 10, 1950

A. H. Belmont

J. ANTHONY MARCUS
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

PURPOSE:

To recommend that the attached letter dated March 4, 1950, received from Mr. Marcus not be acknowledged.

BACKGROUND:

In the attached letter Mr. Marcus urges the Bureau to interest itself in certain articles appearing in the Russian language newspaper, "Novoye Russkoye Slovo" (This paper is regularly processed by the Bureau for articles of interest)

The following pertinent derogatory information concerning Marcus appears in Bureau files:

Marcus has been interviewed by Bureau representatives and officials on several occasions. He has attempted, during these interviews and also by letter, to advise the Bureau as to the proper method of conducting certain types of investigations. A memorandum dated January 6, 1942, to Mr. Nichols, reflects that Marcus was interviewed by Special Agent Starke and it was the opinion of Special Agent Starke from this interview that Marcus was attempting to use the claim of having valuable information as a basis to get a position with the Bureau.

The Bureau made a character investigation for the War Production Board in 1942, when Marcus was attempting to obtain a high position there and already had started working there. During this inquiry some sources described Marcus as a "Communist" and his appointment was not approved. There were some indications that Marcus was advised of the information contained in our report. He contacted the Bureau several times in an effort to alter the results of our investigation.

O. P. Hopkins, Assistant to the Director, Foreign and Domestic Commerce Bureau, Department of Commerce, described Marcus from an acquaintance dated from 1917, as a "blow-hard" and given to exaggeration and pro-Communism in his discussions.

Frederick Lyon, State Department, stated that Marcus, while in Riga, Latvia, about 1920, had rather intimate association with members of the Soviet

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Trade Commissioner's office at Riga, and at that time it was generally believed by the Latvian officials that he was a Communist. Mr. Lyon said he had heard Marcus had made efforts to be appointed Commercial Attache at the American Embassy in Moscow and he believes Marcus was either a Commercial Advisor or Consul with the Amtorg Trading Corporation. He stated that he was unable to see where a man of the talents of Marcus could be profitably employed, or the Government be profited by his services.

Raymond C. Miller, Department of Commerce, stated Marcus was employed as Chief of Foreign Trade Section, AAA, and later Foreign Trade Adviser, and was considered by him, Miller, as unsound in that "he knew all the answers and all of his answers were wrong." He declined to recommend Marcus for any Government job, adding that he considered him to lean towards Communism.

J. E. Clement, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer, Studebaker Corporation, South Bend, Indiana, stated that he had known Marcus since 1926, and that Marcus had been employed by the Studebaker Export Company as a Special Foreign Representative in Europe and Africa. He said he considered Marcus "one of the biggest liars" he had ever met and that he "had little respect for this man's integrity and reliability."

C. A. King, Director, Insurance Division, Studebaker Corporation, described Marcus as "loose-tongued, exaggerative and unreliable."

At his insistence Marcus was interviewed by Mr. J. J. McGuire on July 10, 1942, and it was Mr. McGuire's observation that Marcus is a trouble maker.

In addition to the above, Marcus claims employment with the Bureau in 1917, stating he resigned because his "associates were too tough." Our files fail to verify such connection with the Bureau.

The last time subject wrote to the Bureau (5/4/48) it was recommended and approved by you that that letter not be acknowledged.
(All above information in subject file 77-12734)

RECOMMENDATION:

In view of the above, it is recommended that the attached letter be filed without acknowledgment.

Attachment

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassified Case: NW 37607
Date: 02-27-2012



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2, INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

G2-SPS

Received from G-2

Date 10-15-51

RS 12 October 1951

MEMORANDUM FOR: DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
ATTENTION: Mr. Reynolds, Liaison Officer

SUBJECT: SOCIETY OF FORMER INMATES OF FORCED LABOR CAMPS
NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO, 243 West 56th St., New York 19, N. Y.
M. E. WEINBAUM, Editor

A letter from First Army, dated 1 October 1951 stated that a reliable informant submitted the following report:

"The Muscovite SOCIETY OF FORMER INMATES OF FORCED LABOR CAMPS, whose membership is in the vicinity of fifty, has been approached by Eugene LYONS who offered it \$2100 a month for such matters as a separate publication and living expenses of some of its leaders. In connection with this, the Society recently held its meeting. The meeting lasted ten solid hours which were consumed by a bitter and entirely uncerecermonious strife between the existing board and another board which wanted to overthrow the former. It was an open struggle for Eugene LYONS' money. Both sides described their respective opponents as thieves, criminals, and so on and so forth, so that watching of the proceedings made one suspect that a goodly number of members had fully merited having been confined in the Forced Labor Camps.

"A frank report on the meeting, presented to the NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO, had been held back pending the return of M. E. WEINBAUM, the editor, who is now on vacation."

FOR THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2:

GORDON E. DAWSON
Colonel, GSC
Chief, Security Division

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE ESPIONAGE LAWS, (TITLE 18, U.S.C., SECTIONS 793 AND 794). THE TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ENCLOSURE

100-37475-11

Молчали, терпели и безмолвно переносили все, что приходило в голову разным бандеровцам, по гитлеровским или по сталинским указаниям, а если кто пробовал возразить, ему напоминали о неувязках в документах и грозили выдать для отправки на родину.

За несколько лет так «перевоспитали», что люди боялись не только говорить но и думать не так, как приказано по бандеровской линии.

Не хуже чем Берия на родине. А доносительством, расправы с подозреваемыми только в инакомыслии ничем не отличались от тех, на родине.

Шангаж имел огромную силу всегда и везде, а когда шангажируют организованно, планмерно, когда вопрос идет о жизни и смерти, то он приобретает особую силу и борется с ним было невозможно.

Сотни тысяч украинцев из СССР вынуждены были подчиниться, терпеть и молчать. Жили надеждой, что это не вечно, что выдут за океан и там-то уже освободятся от опеки и рабства «настоящих украинцев», как гордо называли себя бандеровцы, — почти исключительно галичане.

Но, увы, надежды эти не сбылись. Украинское С. Б. (служба безопасности) имеет длинные руки. И даже здесь, в свободной Америке, никто не может себя чувствовать свободным от власти С. Б. Особенно те, у которых документы не в порядке. А таких большинство, особенно из уроженцев Великой Украины.

Все «организованы», т. е. на учете у агентов С. Б. Все без-

ся не долларами, а десятками долларов в год с человека. Сбор этот, как говорят не родине «добровольно-принудительный», вроде государствен-ных займов.

Попробуйте не дать? Мало кто и пробует, ибо знает, чем это может кончиться, и знает, что С. Б. шутить не любит.

Хорошо если отдалаешься по боями в «случайной» драке или двумя-тремя выбитыми зубами. А может быть и «несчастный случай» на работе или, что самое страшное, расследование о «точности данных в документах». Ведь каждый помнит, как он давал признания, что все данные в документах соответствуют действительности. И знает очень хорошо, что в случае если будет доказано, что он дал ложную присягу он подлежит депортации. А доказать это сможет С. Б.

Положение действительно создавалось безвыходное. Еще хуже чем «кабальная запись» в древней Руси. Там хотя бы была надежда, скопивши деньги откупиться, а тут и этой надежды нет. Это выходит и люди терпят и молчат.

Платят исправно «национальный податок», подписываются на всевозможные «швинистические самостийнические издания», кричат «слава» тем, кого в душе проклинают... Совсем как на родине. А выхода нет. Ведь не пойдешь же как Березов сам рассказывать, где нужно правду. Рассказал — и что из этого вышло. И чем кончится? «Березовская болезнь» болезнь опасная, а исход ее неизвестен. А больные многие тысячи ДП.

В нормальное время или вернее для людей, ушедших полностью в быт, болезнь эта хоть и неизлечима, но не так страшна. Молчи, слушайся, не рассуждай и плати. И все будет окей.

Но горе больных бандер-

— рот сам закрывается, а голова перестает рассуждать. Мысль о возможной депортации все парализует.

Удивляется старая эмиграция, почему новая молчит, почему в массе Д. П. не принимают участия в политической жизни, почему она «апатична». Представьте себе больным «березовской» болезнью — и Вам много станет понятным. Что же делать? Как можно эти многие тысячи «несвободных» в свободной Америке сделать действительно свободными людьми?

Ведь сами они сделать этого не могут. Неужели же российская общественность не сможет им помочь? Неужели нельзя кому нужно и где нужно доказать, что бывают случаи, когда закон применять буквально значит совершать вопиющую несправедливость?

Спасая свою жизнь, спасая себя от выдачи на мучение и смерть, смастерил себе бумагу или купил ее какой-нибудь ДП, что он родился в Галиции, Спасся. Прожил несколько лет. Выезд в Америку, переезд в новую свободную жизнь. Но «советских не пускают». А тут не сегодня-завтра может быть война, большевики. Опять верная смерть. Что же делать? Что бы сделать каждый на его месте? Он это и сделал. И стал с точки зрения американских законодательных актов, владеющих его «тайной», и дойной коровой и «серой скотинкой» для запугивания партийных рядов.

Положение, действительно, не совсем нормальное в свободной стране.

Особенно остро замечается эта «ненормальность» в последние время в связи с развивающимися политическими событиями вообще и с полемикой по украинскому вопросу в частности.

В этом материале

Ушли в себя как улитки. В другом месте только не враждебно выразились о возможности участия украинцев в общем антибольшевистском фронте. Через день: «а в Европу хочешь? Поблизе к твоим любимым москалям!».

В третьем — заметили в кармане «Новое Русское Слово» «Большевек»! Драка. Еле ноги унес.

Вот что делается в свободной Америке! И виновата не Америка и американцы. Их винить не за что, можно только благодарить за то, что пустили, помогли. Виновата старая эмиграция, которая «ничего не знает» и ничего не предпринимает.

Ведь нужно понять весь трагизм положения, понять что ни назвать имен пострадавших нельзя, ни самому пострадавшему нельзя, пожаловаться.

Хорошо, что у Березова остались друзья, которые могли и хлопотать и внести залог и взять на поруки. А вот у Колосова их не нашлось — и прокатился из Австралии в Европу. А дальше что?

«Все обильные «березовской» болезнью это хорошо понимают, а потому молчат».

За них должны говорить другие и добиться, чтобы справедливость восторжествовала. Я не знаю американских законов, но твердо убежден, что если энергично взяться за это дело, если провести его умело, то успех обеспечен и тысячи людей станут понастоящему свободными, перед многими откроются те возможности, которые для них сейчас закрыты из-за проклятой «березовской» болезни. Приведу для примера один из многих мне известных случаев. Человечу 35 лет. Окончил литературный факультет в Харьковском университете. Все

в Югославии. Так и приехал сюда. И работает чернорабочим. Таких и подобных случаев не мало.

В связи с моими статьями по украинскому вопросу я получил несколько писем, конечно, безыгодное положение этих людей.

А помочь ничем, никаким советом не могу. Но часто и подолгу думаю, как бы можно помочь им, кажется мне, что есть один путь, которым можно бы было добиться разрешения этого тяжелого вопроса.

Березова скоро будут судить за дачу ложных показаний под присягой. Если бы этот случай обобщить, добиться благоприятного решения и распространить его на многие тысячи людей, находящихся в таком же положении — это могло бы привести к окончательному разрешению этого ненормального явления.

Пропустить этот случай никак нельзя. Надо действовать и действовать быстро и энергично. Превратить дело Березова в большое политическое дело. При сегодняшних антикоммунистических настроениях в Америке это будет следствием не трудно и, верю, не трудно будет добиться и успеха.

Для этого должны найтись и средства и время.

Давно об этом следовало подумать всем организациям. И церкви всех юрисдикций и обществу новых иммигрантов, и самой старой и богатой русской организации — РООВА и Толстовскому фонду и Русско-Американскому Союзу.

Я не знаю, когда будет разбираться дело Березова. Может быть и очень скоро.

А поэтому нельзя терять времени и надо что-то предпринимать.

Если бы это было сделано раньше, то вряд ли возможно

Вот что пишет мне об этом один украинец конотопского района, сумской области, человек, которого я знаю много лет.

«Сидели мы и слушали как черное называется белым, а белое черным. Слушали это и по-американски и по-украински. Слушали, как кроважидный тюркско-татарский народ — русские, все большевики и гитлеровцы, напали и оккупировали мирный демократический народ украинцев, которые все как один антикоммунисты и демократы есть были и будут. Решали организовать комитет для освобождения нерусских национальностей СССР. Шумно аплодировали...

И вспоминалась родина, октябрьские торжества, вспоминались слова о «любимом», о «всей счастливой жизни». И тогда кричали и хлопали (и я тоже). А что думали? Так и теперь в свободной Америке. Тогда страх и теперь страх и кричал и хлопал. Там от МВД, а здесь от-проклятых «паперив». Ведь таких как я на собраниях было очень и очень много, но по нашей пословице: «скачи вразе, як пан к'яже» — приходишь и приходишь и кричать и хлопать. Только скакать, спастись панам из СБ, не пришлось».

А митинг этот не единичен и не случаен. Это одно из звеньев огромной цепи лжи и обмана, имеющей целью свободному миру втереть очки, черное сделать белым и повлиять в конечном счете на ход предстоящих событий. Чтобы эта «импреза» была убедительнее нужна как в опере «народ». Больные «березовской болезнью» — неисчерпаемый источник, откуда всегда можно получить нужное количество послушного

November 26, 1951

Mr. A. I. ~~Laurow~~
Dauphin Hotel
Broadway and 67th Street
New York 23, New York
100-24493-11
Dear Mr. Laurow:

RECORDED - 41

INDEXED - 41

EX - 32

Your letter dated November 15, 1951, together with enclosure, has been received, and it was thoughtful of you to bring this matter and your observations to my attention.

If in the future you have data which you believe to be of interest to this Bureau, please do not hesitate to make them available to my representatives at 607 U. S. Court House, Foley Square, New York 7, New York.

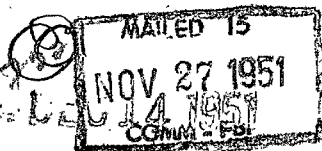
Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

cc - New York, with copy of incoming

DIC:mnf

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Nease
Gandy



RECEIVED READING ROOM
FBI
NOV 27 5 20 PM '51
NOV 27 1951

15 Nov 1951

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

Att'n Blackmail Division.

Dear Sir.

The inclosed clipping of Russian language newspaper
Novoe Russkoe Slovo, 15 Nov. New York, describes the plight of
Russian refugees, now in the United States of America, who are
forced to pay tribute to Ukrainian Nationalists.

After the end of the war, many of these refugees had
to pretend that they were born in Galicia to escape forcible
repatriation to Soviet Union as Soviet Citizens in accordance
with the Yalta agreement. Galicians were exempt from repatriation
provisions.

Ukrainian nationalists who knew perfectly well, that
many of these refugees were bogus Galicians, kept quiet about it
but, under the threat of disclosure of their real identities used
these refugees to advance their nationalistic claims.

Blackmail and extortion of funds from these people
are practiced also here in the USA as appears from the material
published in the inclosed article. I do hope you will take appropriate
measures to stop this racket.

A.I. Lavrow
Dauphin Hotel, Broadway and 67, New York, 23, NY

Sincerely yours

EXPEDITE PROCESSING

NOV 20 1951

RECORDED - 41/00 - 24493 - 11

EX. 32

NOV 19 1951

CRIME REC'D

30

[Handwritten signature]

A. C. of S., G-2.

CEJE/mhr
6 November 1951

AHFKE - AL

SUBJECT: LIBERATION
Munich
RUSSIAN EMIGRES
NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO
Eugene LYONS
Isaac Don LEVINE

TO : Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Intelligence
General Staff, U. S. Army
Washington 25, D. C.

1. Confidential and reliable informant submitted the following:

"The First Number of the LIBERATION, organ of the Munich merger of Russian emigres published as an annex to the NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO, meets with a lot of criticism among nationality groups on account of the fact that, while pretending to be an organ of nationally-equal peoples of the Soviet Union, it is published in Russian throughout. Its title is in Russian, while underneath - in small characters - this title LIBERATION is translated into other languages of the Soviet Union. Thus the organ produces the effect of an all-embracing Muscovite protectionalism blanketing all the nationalities as was done in the good old days of the Czar.

"It is being pointed out that Eugene LYONS and Don LEVINE do not seem to realize the first thing about the Soviet Union, namely that at least on paper the nationalities have won complete equality with the Muscovites. The leaders of the AMERICAN COMMITTEE are accused of letting themselves be unduly influenced by pre-revolutionary Muscovites abroad who mentally continue to live in the days gone by."

WENDELL G. JOHNSON
Colonel, General Staff Corps
Acting Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2.

100-24493-12



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2, INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Security Information

G2-SPS

3 December 1951

Received from G2

Date 12/6/51

MEMORANDUM FOR: DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
ATTENTION: Mr. Rosen, Liaison Officer

SUBJECT: ~~LIBERATION~~
~~Munich~~
~~RUSSIAN EMIGRES~~
~~NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO~~
~~Eugene LYONS~~
~~Isaac Dony LEVINE~~

Transmitted herewith as being of possible interest to your Bureau
is a copy of a letter from First Army dated 6 November 1951, Subject
as above.

FOR THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2:

1 Incl
Ltr fr 1st Army
dtd 6 Nov 51

R. H. Dawson
GORDON E. DAWSON
Colonel, GSC
Chief, Security Division

~~This document contains information affecting the national defense
of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18,
U. S. C., Sections 793 and 794, and the revelation of its
contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.~~

an
7
2
cc - NYC - by R/S
12/18/51
[Signature]

RECORDED - 73

100-24493-12

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17 DEC 19 1951

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Security Information

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
A. C. of S., G-2

Declassified Case: NW 37607
Date: 02-27-2012

AHPKB - AL

CEJN/mhr
19 November 1951

SUBJECT: NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO
243 West 56th Street
New York 19, NY
V. BUTENKO
Eugene LYONS
Don LEVINE
I. TZERETELLI
A. KERENSKY
NIKOLAYEVSKY, Boris

TO Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Intelligence
General Staff, U. S. Army
Washington 25, D. C.

1. Confidential and reliable informant submitted the following:

"As the NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO, conversation with V. BUTENKO:

"The building up of a Russian emigre center to work under the auspices of the AMERICAN COMMITTEE progresses very slowly and painfully. The prospect of dollars produced innumerable divisions instead of unity. People are quarrelling and groups are splitting up. Eugene LYONS, who imagined the task he had undertaken to be easy, is disillusioned and downhearted. Don LEVINE too begins to realize that it is not as easy to buy up people. One must know how to give money when and to whom, observes Mr. BUTENKO.- There's plenty of people who run after dollars but these, for the most part, aren't worth a cent.

"However, the support of the Georgians (TZERETELLI), AZBERAY-djanians and BYELORUSSIANS (who sent their delegates to Wiesbaden) is, in the opinion of BUTENKO, a great asset. It is not true that this support has been won by KERENSKY. No, says BUTENKO, this was achieved by NIKOLAYEVSKY.

"Maybe in the end a sort of Russian PRE-PARLIAMENT will be established in Germany. Then the PRE-PARLIAMENT will elect an executive committee. But, while speaking of these plans, BUTENKO is definitely discouraged and disgusted. He is not the same man who was so full of hopes only a couple of months ago."

100-24493-13

CHAS. E. J. MTC
Lt. Colonel
WENDELL G. JOHNSON
Colonel, General Staff Corps
Assistant Chief of Staff, G2.

CONFIDENTIAL
Security Information



DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2, INTELLIGENCE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

G2-SPS

16 January 1952

Received from G2
Date 1/18/52

RS

MEMORANDUM FOR: DIRECTOR, FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
ATTENTION: Mr. Reynolds, Liaison Officer

SUBJECT: NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO, 243 West 56th Street, New York
19, NY - V. BUTENKO - Eugene LYONS - Don LEVINE
L. TZERETELLI - A. KERENSKY - Boris NIKOLAYEVSKY

1. Reference is made to Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Department of the Army Memorandums, dated 3 December 1951 and 15 January 1952 concerning Subjects as above.

2. Transmitted herewith as being of possible interest to your Bureau is a copy of a letter from First Army, dated 19 November 1951 concerning Subjects as above.

FOR THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-2:

1 Incl
Cy ltr dtd 19 Nov 51
re: Subjects as abv

Gordon E. Dawson
GORDON E. DAWSON
Colonel, GS
Chief, Security Division

~~THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING
THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN
THE MEANING OF THE ESPIONAGE LAWS, (TITLE 18, U.S.C.,
SECTIONS 793 AND 794). THE TRANSMISSION OR THE
REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN
UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW.~~

RECORDED - 93
INDEXED - 93

EX-68

100-34470-13
JAN 22 1952
25

Brown
Brooklyn

15
64 FEB 5 1952

CONFIDENTIAL
Security Information

10 June 1952

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Communist Propaganda Section
Washington, 25, D.C.

Dear Sir.-

The inclosed clipping from "Novoe Russkoe Slovo" of 6 June 1952 deals with instances of communist propaganda in New York among Ukrainian, Polish and Russian ethnic groups in greater New York area.

The article quotes last words of an executed greek communist Beloyany, which appeared in "Effinikos Kiriks" of 4 March 1952. This communist fanatic said: "United States are the worst enemy of all communists. But we know, that our "brothers" in America will do everything possible to undermine the foundations of U.S. Government and then, when everything is ready, at a given signal calling for a united attack against imperialism, revolution will occur in U.S.A.. We believe in this, we want this and so it will be"...

To illustrate the activities of communists "brothers" in USA author describes a procommunist "Peace Meeting" in Manhattan Palace on 29 Feb. 1952. The organizers were: M. Tkach, Z. Krinkin and Robert Wilson. By 20 hrs. the hall was filled to overflowing with excited people. Speakers delivered similar propaganda speeches in English (by Miss Marx), Russian (by Krinkin) and Ukrainian (by M. Tkach).

M. Tkach is the editor of pro-Stalin Ukrainian English language newspaper "Schodenni Visti" (Daily news). Tkach has resided in America for many years and is allegedly a communist party organizer for New York, Brooklyn and Bronx.

When on 27 Jan. 1952 Tkach organized a benefit concert for his newspaper in Manhattan Palace he drew in 1500 Ukrainian supporters. Many appeared with big red rosettes on their chests. Soviet hymns were performed on the stage and thunderous applause greeted these performances. Soviet literature in three languages was sold very briskly. Envelopes for donations were issued and these stupid and befuddled people were standing in line to pay up their pledges. For an hour the names of the donors were read.... Ostar Bondarchuk \$150., Grisko \$120., Bunko \$120., Lisichenko \$100., Anna Kuletski \$63., Shewchuk \$22., Rashko \$15., Levik \$12., Kucher \$10., etc., etc....

RECORDED - 129
INDEXED - 129
The speakers used the usual line: "Wall Street, 'igniters of the war' and Soviet Union - a bastion of peace."

ENCLOSURE
Likewise communist propaganda is conducted among Polish ethnic groups. For instance on 10 Feb. 1952 in "Polonia Club" (919 2nd Ave) NY a Tomash Dombrovsky, editor of the Polish newspaper "Golos Ludowi" (Voice of the People) was trying to convince his audience, that the peace is being violated by an aggressor - U.S.A., and that USSR and Poland are mainstays of peace. At the same meeting a "guest from Poland" gave a glowing account of present life in sovietized "Polish Peoples land".

COPIES DESTROYED 7-1-58 R147

page 2.

May I suggest, that N.Y. office of your organization, invite the people mentioned in the article (as well as others involved) to appear for a "talking to" by Polish, Russian and Ukrainian speaking officials, who would point out to them the treasonable behaviour these people have displayed, and who would inquire into their citizenship status... and offer repatriation to Ukraine, Poland or Soviet Union.

A talk like that, would go a long way to diminish their enthusiasm for the Soviets. As long as nobody pays any official attention to their procommunist activities most of these people use their professed pro-Stalin leanings to get attention to themselves from their compatriots, and by defense of Stalinism set themselves up as noble characters fighting presumably for the rights of downtrodden masses. However at the first hint of danger to their well being as a result of official notice and disapproval, their artificial "crusader" attitude will undergo a profound change..for the better, as far as American Democracy is concerned. By the time the rumor of their experiences with the F.B.I. at this "talking to" will spread through the ethnic groups, many will drop their active support of such public function as have been described above. Many, playing safe, will completely disassociate themselves from any communist sponsored activities.

Personally I think it is a great mistake, that the U.S. Government does not send all professing love for the Soviet dictatorship and Stalin, right back to Stalin with U.S. compliments. This is the only way to "decommunize" all american communists and fellow travelers.

Many illiterate as well as political immigrants, who came to U.S. before the October revolution in Russia, fell for communist propaganda and went back to Russia in the twenties. Few were able to return..flat broke and with hatred for communism. The others, I suppose, by now are dead or ending their days in slave labor camps. So I think that my idea of "reeducation" of U.S. communists, by sending them to USSR has a lot of merit.

Very sincerely yours

Alexander I. Lavrow
Alexander I. Lavrow
4355 Forest Lane NW
Washington, D.C.

P.S. I suppose the whole list of the subscribers to Tkach's newspaper could be compiled from the addresses on newspapers delivered to the Post Office for mailing.

1 Incl. Clipping

NW 37607 DocId:32669590 Page 46

EX-13

RECORDED - 120

June 17, 1952

100-24493-14
Mr. Alexander I. Lavrow
4355 Forest Lane, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Lavrow:

Your letter of June 10, 1952, and the enclosure have been received.

I appreciate the receipt of this information as well as the benefit of your observations.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

2 cc - New York (Photostats of incoming and enclosure)

By letters dated November 15, 1951, and May 4, 1952, correspondent furnished clippings from the newspaper "Novoye Russkoye Slovo".
100-24493

One Alexander Lavrow who in 1942 resided at 3034 N. Street, N. W., an employee of the Navy Department, was the subject of investigation by ONI in 1942, based upon an allegation by his landlady that he was a "sinister suspicious character." Investigation by ONI failed to reflect any disloyalty and other persons interviewed advised that the landlady had intense hatred for Lavrow and would probably report him "just for spite."

100-9289

One Vera Ivonvna Witte, a sister of the above Alexander Lavrow, filed an application for a passport with the State Department on June 21, 1940, at which time she gave as an identifying witness William Ludwig Ullmann, a principal subject in the case entitled "Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, Internal Security - R."

65-56402-224

(Please see next page)

Tolson
Ladd
Nichols
Belmont
Clegg
Glavin
Harbo
Rosen
Tracy
Laughlin
Mohr
Tele. Rm.
Holloman
Gandy

TOC: jdt

30 JUL 7 1952

G.I.R.-6

RECEIVED READING ROOM
JUN 17 7 47 PM '52

Handwritten signatures and initials, including "AHB" and "78B".

T-02

Oksana Kasienkina, a former employee of the Russian Consulate in New York City, described the "Novoye Russkoye Slovo" as an anti-Communist and Democratic paper which had been purchased surreptitiously by Consulate employees. 100-343422

Bureau files reflect that Michael Tkach, a Security Index subject, New York origin, your file 100-54995, is employed as the Editor of the "Ukrainian Daily News." This individual appears to be identical with the subject of correspondent's communication.

100-290503

SAC, New York:

You should check your files for any additional pertinent information concerning the individuals mentioned in correspondent's letter and thereafter be guided by current Bureau instructions concerning the handling of security investigations.

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____



20795-15

N. Y. Feb 12/53

Mr Edgar J. Hoover
Wash. F. B. I. Dept
D.C.

Found enclosed paper in a
N. Y. subway Train.

Didn't think it would be
any harm sending it to you
Give it the once over anyw

Sincerely
Mr. Geo. A. Ryan

ENCLO. ATTACHED

9004 Albany Crescent

N. Y. City

RECORDED - 112

100-24493-15

FEB 26 1953

jo

February 18, 1953

RECORDED - 112/100-24493-15

MAILED - 112 Mr. George A. Ryan
3004 Albany Crescent
New York 63, New York

Dear Mr. Ryan:

Your letter dated February 12, 1953, together with enclosure, has been received.

I appreciate the interest which prompted you to bring this matter to my attention.

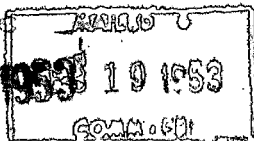
Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

NOTE: Correspondent's incoming was a copy of a newspaper in Russian named Novoye Russkoye Slovo for Thursday, February 12, 1953.

DGH:grs

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Harbo _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Laughlin _____
Mohr _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Rm. _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____



RECEIVED
FEB 18 5 11 PM '53

mf

1953 12 15 1953

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 3-8-55

FROM : SAC, Dallas (100-0)

a. l. R-3

SUBJECT: NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO
Russian Language Newspaper;
IS - R

ATTENTION: Translation Unit

Enclosed is a clipping from the Russian language newspaper captioned as above, published by Novoye Russkoye Slovo Publishing Corporation, 243 West 56th St., New York 19, New York, together with a sheet of paper bearing pencilled writing, apparently in the Russian language, which presumably refers to the clipping. Also enclosed is an envelope postmarked 3-5-55, Dallas, Texas, addressed to "Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Dallas, Texas", in which the previously listed items were enclosed.

The significance of the enclosure is not known to this office nor is the identity of the communicant.

It is requested that translation be made of the material determine the significance thereof and that appropriate offices be advised.

Enc. 3
MCC:FB
(3)

ENCLOSURE

RECORDED - 81

100-24473-16

RECEIVED

RECEIVED
MAR 11 10 56 AM '55
FBI - DALLAS

EX-125
MAR 11 1 18 PM '55
FBI - DALLAS

CHARLOTTE FIELD OFFICE
RECEIVED
MAR 11 1 30 PM '55

RECEIVED

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB.
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT

T-20477

OLM:CLJ

3-11-55

55 MAR 22 1955

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

"NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO" Thursday, April 8, 1954

"Launching Platform for Guided Missiles."

Keyport, New Jersey, April 7. - The Defense Department announces that not far from Keyport, in the small city of Holmdel, a launching platform for guided missiles, "Nayk (pho)" is to be built as well as barracks etc. Holmdel lies at the southern end of the New York port. Some of the farmers whose land will make up the 35 acres, designated for military construction, must sell their land to the government.

"NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO" Saturday, April 10, 1954

"New System for Radar Barrier."

Washington, April 9. - According to an announcement made by Defense Secretary WILSON, the United States and Canada are jointly constructing a new system, a radar barrier system of signals issuing warnings of approaching enemy airplanes in the Arctic regions. The new system makes it possible to discover the enemy planes in the polar regions six hours before they can appear over the territory of the United States. Simultaneous with WILSON, CLACKSTON (pho), Minister of Defense in Canada, made a similar statement in Ottawa (very regrettable). The plans for the new radar barrier were completed in November of last year by the Chiefs of Staffs of both countries. The new line of signal equipment is to be installed hundreds of miles north of the inhabited part of Canada and will run parallel with the already existing chain of signals, the so-called "Sossain (pho) chain." The new radar line will cross approximately 1,200 miles away from the Arctic Circle.

(Anyone who is not lazy can figure out, quite accurately, on the map where this is located. What is this? Unenlightened stupidity on the part of the correspondents in their pursuit of profit or is it putrid perfidiousness - espionage? For such a communication they would be shot in the USSR.)

TRANSLATED BY

OLIVIA L. McMAHON:dit *dit*
March 16, 1955 *Wille*

100-24493-17
ENCLOSURE

"NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO" Tuesday, February 15, 1955

"Nike" Base on Island in Long Island Bay

One of the uninhabited islands in Long Island Bay has been fated to extensive publicity in America and perhaps all over the world.

On this island, Hearts Island, an antiaircraft base has been under construction since May. This base will be equipped with electronic missiles "Nike," which have a speed which equals the speed of sound and was thus named in honor of the ancient god of victory (Nike).

The base is being constructed jointly by the Defense Department and a private firm "MAYKELS Construction Co." The territory for the base has been rented from the city of New York which owns the island. The houses where the personnel ordered to the base will live: soldiers, officers, technicians and engineers, have already been constructed. However, the main fortified construction is underground. This consists of underground storehouses. 16 "Nike" missiles are stored in each of these.

The flights of "Nike" will be controlled from a special tower, constructed on the neighboring island, Davids Island.

SAC, Dallas (100-0)

March 18, 1955

Director, FBI

NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO
Russian Language Newspaper;
IS - R

REGISTERED MAIL

Attached is the translation which you requested by letter dated March 8, 1955.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

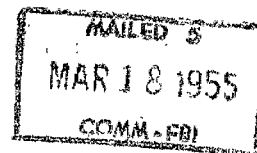
Returned herewith.

RECORDED 35

SE 13700 24173-17
12 MAR 23 1955

Tolson _____
Boardman _____
Nichols _____
Belmont _____
Harbo _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
 Sizoo _____
Winterrowd _____
Tele. Room _____
Holloman _____
Gandy _____

Enclosure - 5
OLMcM:dit
(4)



TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

"NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO"

(New Russian Word)

Published Daily and Sunday by NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO Publ. Corp.,
243 West 56th Street, New York 19, N. Y.
V. SHIMKIN, President
M. WEINBAUM, Editor.

January 31, 1957

Page 3, Columns 1 - 4.

DR. OPPENHEIMER'S DRAMA. By V. TATARINOV. Paris.

In the beginning of 1939, an American specialist on atomic physics, E. O. LAWRENCE, (phonetic) who later invented the famous "cyclotron," i. e. apparatus for splitting of atom, pessimistically called "fantastic" all perspectives for utilization of atomic energy for practical purposes. Two years previously, just as pessimistic a conclusion was given by the highest authority in the same field, Englishman RUTHERFORD (phonetic). Splitting of atom, accompanied by a tremendous release of energy, seemed fully possible from the theoretical point of view, but in practice no one succeeded in obtaining the "chain reaction" which alone could create a release (and consequently, a utilization) of monstrous energy imprisoned in a microscopic atomic nucleus. It seemed to be a hopeless affair.

On February 11 of the same year general pessimism was replaced by hope, as a result of a certain letter to editor. This letter appeared in a London weekly, "Nature." This magazine, enjoying world reputation, read only by scientists, and not reaching average public, is extremely "English" in character and appearance, very thoroughly dry, avoiding any sensationalism. In addition to the two articles, scientific chronicle, academic news, obituaries, bibliography

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100-24493-18
ENCLOSURE

and advertisements about scientific appliances, every issue contains "Letters to Editor." The Editorial office usually points out that "it is not responsible for the opinions of authors of such letters." But every scientist usually announces his discoveries in a "Letter to Editor," addressed to "Nature."

In this particular letter, supplied by editors with a drily sounding title "New Type of Nuclear Reaction," German scientists, Professor LISA MEITNER and Dr. FRICH (phonetic), who fled from anti-Jewish persecutions to Stockholm and Copenhagen, announced that they succeeded in splitting the nucleus of an atom of uranium through bombardment of it by neutrons. Week before this, the same "Nature" published a report of two American scientists, FOWLER and DODSON (phonetic), of John Hopkins University, likewise in a form of a "Letter to Editor," to the effect that they observed the splitting of uranium transformed into barium. In January, 1939, a small conference was held in Washington of specialists in atomic physics, among whom predominated "new emigres" who fled from totalitarian regimes: Dutchman NILS BOR (phonetic), Italian FERMI (phonetic) and others. NILS BOR, who before his departure from Europe personally talked with LISA MEITNER and FRICH, was the first to point out the tremendous significance of this discovery and to a possibility of its use for military purposes. FERMI insisted that it was necessary to hurry: Berlin physicists, headed by Dr. OTTO HAN (phonetic), to whose group MEITNER formerly belonged, feverishly worked on this problem, and a possibility was arising that the first atom bomb would be indeed created in Germany and will be in HITLER's hands. FERMI rushed to the U. S. Navy Department, where they received him very politely, thanked him and suggested to "continue research."

Then EINSTEIN wrote a personal letter to ROOSEVELT and the President appointed a committee for studying the problem of military utilization of atomic energy. Representatives of War Department also became members of the committee and in this way atom came into the view of generals and admirals for the first time. Committee received a very modest appropriation for its researches: \$6,000.

Then Englishmen CHADWICK and others, who firmly believed in possibility of manufacture of an atom bomb intervened into this matter. On December 2, 1942, in a miserable shack hastily constructed on a tennis court of the University of Chicago, the first "chain reaction" of atomic disintegration was realized.

Japanese attack intensified the attention of government and military circles toward problems of atomic physics. Scientific researches followed one another. Professor LAWRENCE of University of California, started to use his cyclotron. A place answering all the requirements for "secrecy and security" was chosen: a solitary plateau of Los Alamos, far from any habitation. According to the wording of an official report, this laboratory "should be isolated from all nonessential communications with the outside world," but among its staff there was a talented physicist, German born and naturalized in England, CLAUS FUKS (phonetic), who turned out to be a communist and Soviet agent. Dr. ROBERT OPPENHEIMER was appointed director of all work. The work was successful: on July 16, the first atom bomb was detonated in New Mexico Desert. Explosion exceeded by many times the brightness of midday sun. Three weeks later the second bomb fell on Hiroshima. The war was won.

In December, 1953, President EISENHOWER gathered a secret conference at the White House, at which Secretary of Defense, Attorney General, and representatives of Atomic Energy Commission were present. The conference heard the "OPPENHEIMER case," whom newspapers called the "Father of the atom bomb." A file on the case, as tall as a man, gathered by American intelligence in the course of ten years, lay in front of the President. As a result of a very brief session, President issued an order: "Create an impenetrable wall between OPPENHEIMER and all government secrets." Few days later, chairman of Atomic Energy Commission sent a letter to scientist, stating all the charges (against him). Its 23 paragraphs charged OPPENHEIMER with relations with Communists. Last paragraphs asserted that OPPENHEIMER opposed the manufacture of hydrogen bomb even after President TRUMAN approved the project.

There was no doubt regarding communist sympathies of OPPENHEIMER. It was established that he contributed to communist organizations, although on a modest scale, wrote some sort of pamphlets which may be construed as "communistic" from the current American point of view, had at one time a stormy love affair with JEAN TATLOCK (phonetic) a rabid communist, then broke it, but continued meeting her. Colonel PECH (phonetic), one of the notables of American intelligence, expressed a surmise that OPPENHEIMER transmitted secret scientific materials to communist while directing atomic laboratory at Los Alamos. No one was able to prove this, while OPPENHEIMER himself categorically denied any collaboration with communists; according to him, he abandoned his "youthful illusions" long time ago and, in any case, he did not reveal any secrets. General GROW (phonetic), military director at Los Alamos, categorically refused to dismiss OPPENHEIMER, "in view of his extreme indispensability in all work." Finally, American intelligence prevailed and the order of EISENHOWER put an end to OPPENHEIMER'S career as a "scientific adviser for the government." It was, however, impossible to terminate purely scientific activities of OPPENHEIMER. He is working at Princeton to this day, at a special institute which admits only scientists with world reputation; he was not brought to any court trial, obviously, in view of an impossibility of such a trial and out of fear of scandal.

However, the scandal broke out. European press, in particular, spoke of a new "Dreyfus case," of renewal in America of "witch hunts," compared American administration with that of HITLER and STALIN. Even a section of American public protested; particularly indignant were scientific circles of the United States, atomic physicists, first of all. "Father of the Atom," or "Mr. Atom," as OPPENHEIMER was called in the United States, acquired a reputation of the "martyr of science."

Swiss journalist ROBERT YUNGK (phonetic), an author of a popular book, "The Future Has Already Begun," describing the achievements of modern science and technology, took up "OPPENHEIMER case" after it officially ended. YUNGK was convinced of OPPENHEIMER'S innocence and decided to write a novel depicting the tragedy of an atomic physicist, who suddenly realized his moral responsibility for terrible

invention which he placed into the hands of unwise and malicious mankind. This physicist, because of lofty moral motives, refuses to work further in this direction and becomes a victim of persecutions on the part of government. YUNGK collected a tremendous volume of material, talked with all scientists in Europe and America, including OPPENHEIMER himself. As a result of his questionnaire, YUNGK threw his novel into a waste paper basket and published a new book of strictly non-fictional character. It was published in Germany under the name, "Brighter Than a Thousand Suns." The book tells of the invention of a hydrogen bomb and devotes a primary place to the case of Dr. OPPENHEIMER. "In a degree of progress of my questionnaire," says YUNGK, "my original opinion about OPPENHEIMER began to undergo a radical change."

The drama of OPPENHEIMER consisted in the fact that he himself did not make any substantial discovery, did not receive the Nobel Prize, as did his contemporaries or teachers, GEIZENBERG, DIRAK, JOLIOT, BOR, RUTHERFORD, and FERMI (all names spelled phonetically), and OPPENHEIMER understood that time was running out and that in modern physics, only people under 40 may hope to make radical discoveries and evolve new, really revolutionary theories. The path to glory confronted him only when he was appointed the director of laboratories at Los Alamos.

OPPENHEIMER, who leads very ascetic sort of life, is extremely ambitious. He carefully collects everything which is being written about him, articles, photographs, cartoons, the smallest notices. He was extremely proud of his appointment, stressing his friendships with the mighty of this world, with whom, according to him, he was on familiar terms; he called General MARSHALL simply "GEORGE," ACHESON - "my friend DEAN," etc. According to one of his favorite pupils, "Appointment and glory turned 'OPPY's' head. He began to imagine himself Lord God Almighty, who should bring order to the world."

When OPPENHEIMER learned that the F. B. I. established a surveillance on him (as on all the atomic physicists), he became terribly frightened for his brilliant career and himself told that Soviet Government was attempting to collect

information on atom bomb project. OPPENHEIMER refused to disclose the name of an "intermediary," but on being hard pressed, stated that this "intermediary" was his best friend, HAAKON CHEVALIER (phonetic), professor of philology.

CHEVALIER indeed told OPPENHEIMER that their mutual friend, Englishman ELTENTON (phonetic) (who spent five years in the USSR) complained that there was no exchange of information between American and Soviet scientists, although their governments were allied and were waging a joint war against Germany. To a question whether or not OPPENHEIMER would consent to participate in this exchange, the latter categorically refused and CHEVALIER completely approved his attitude. Thus OPPENHEIMER proved his loyalty and saved his position, but because of his testimony, CHEVALIER was dismissed from university and became a political refugee from the United States. Now he is living in France in very straitened circumstances. For a long time he did not suspect his friend, but finally told the whole story to YUNGK.

OPPENHEIMER explained his opposition to project of manufacture of a hydrogen bomb on moral grounds. We should not, said he, employ such a terrible weapon. YUNGK, however, claims that OPPENHEIMER envied his rival, another atomic scientist TELLER, and tried to prove technical impracticability of this project. However, TELLER (a Hungarian Jew who also fled to America), succeeded in carrying out the project despite, as he himself said, "OPPENHEIMER's sabotage."

During questioning at the Atomic Energy Commission, OPPENHEIMER admitted that had he succeeded in solving the technical problem, he would create a hydrogen bomb himself.

The "OPPENHEIMER case" still remains unsolved, his guilt or innocence are equally unproved, moral problems which confronted the scientists still exist. But the disclosures of Swiss journalist, an ardent former admirer of OPPENHEIMER, depict "Mr. Atom" in a light different from that imagined by his friends and adherents.

A great deal may be explained by the fact that independent scientists, always seeking absolute truth, came, unexpectedly for themselves, in contact with the world of relative truth, often represented by politicians, generals, and policemen. Both sides speak entirely different languages. Science at present acquired indisputable power and, sometimes, the very existence of society depends upon it. It is not surprising that representatives of regular authority, called upon to protect this society, are irritated by the fact that men of science (who are often foreigners, immigrants, and Jews (!) besides), have "ideas" which are not subject to any control. Ordinarily, scientists can be subordinated to the generals, however, it is indeed the scientists and not the generals who issuing from theoretical ideas, incomprehensible to anyone but themselves, released the atomic energy. Whether for good or evil, and for whose good or evil -- this is another question, not subject to the authority of the generals.

SUMMARY FROM RUSSIAN

Page 1 does not contain articles of apparent interest to the Bureau.

Page 2, Column 1.

ZHUKOV IN NEW DELHI. Editorial.

Sending of War Minister, Marshal ZHUKOV to attend the celebration of 7th anniversary of independence of India attests to his further political advancement and to the growth of his influence among members of the ruling clique of the USSR. The fact of sending a military man to civil and political celebration in India likewise is significant from the general political point of view.

At breakfast in honor of ZHUKOV, NEHRU stated that friendship between India and Soviet Union is based upon a "firm foundation" and "should grow further." In reply, ZHUKOV talked at length of peace, of consolidation of friendship between India, USSR, and Communist China, as condition for preservation of peace and "securing of independence of countries, still needing support of peace-loving countries."...Thus, aggressive China and militant dictators of the USSR turn out to be the bulwark of peace. Moreover, according to ZHUKOV, they are supported by "peace-loving" peoples, including NASSER and the entire Arab bloc. NEHRU did not raise any objection to this statement.

This was to be expected after the reception extended in New Delhi shortly before ZHUKOV's visit, to representative of one more "peace-loving" country, President of Syria. This visit resulted in a joint communique containing several very significant expressions of peculiar peace-making. This communique contained the following indirect criticism of Eisenhower Doctrine: "A military approach to the problems of the Middle East may only serve the increase of tensions and creation of threat to international peace." This is a clear hint at EISENHOWER's proposal. A conclusion to be drawn is as follows: providing of Egypt and Syria with Soviet Migs, tanks, and other modern weapons, as well as the

flooding of those countries with Soviet military instructors -- serve the cause of peace, while EISENHOWER's proposal to protect the countries of the Middle East from Soviet aggressors -- is a threat to peace.

ZHUKOV's speech was in the same spirit. After words about the service to the cause of peace by the USSR, Communist China, and other "peace-loving" nations, ZHUKOV added: "This is particularly important at present when enemies of peaceful co-existence renewed the cold war"... We know that Kremlin blames still the same "ruling circles" of the U. S. A. for the renewal of the cold war, and lately it was frankly including President EISENHOWER among those responsible.

Thus the chief of one of the most militant Arab states, Syria, which completely joined Kremlin satellites, and Kremlin's war minister, Marshal ZHUKOV, were cordially received in the capital of India. Perhaps, NEHRU will appeal for their aid in his struggle against the plebiscite in Kashmir, where the Indian patron of progress does not wish to recognize free expression of the will of the people, being afraid that it will speak against him?

* * *

Page 2, Columns 2 - 7.

AFTER THE COMMUNIST CONGRESS. (A Letter from Italy) By
EVGENI ANANYEV. Milan.

This article tells of the last Congress of the Communist Party of Italy and of the reasons for continued staying in power of TOGLIATTI.

* * *

Page 4, Column 4.

LETTERS TO EDITOR. Television Transmissions in the Russian Language.

An Initiative Group appeals to all Russians who share their view on necessity of television programs in Russian

to express their opinions on the subject in the Russian press. The basic purpose of these broadcasts is to unite Russians in America. First programs planned will consist of three parts: News of the Day, Russians in America and in other countries, and a concert program.

A series of concerts, musical and sports festivals, plays, and other events are planned in a number of cities in order to popularize the idea of organization of Russian television programs. Suggestions as to programs, performers, etc. are requested.

* * *

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : C. W. Bates, FBI Liaison

DATE: March 8, 1957

FROM : C. A. Palazzolo, Chief, Internal Security
Branch, Division of SecuritySUBJECT: NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO

SYMBOL: SPI:CAP

Confirming our discussion, there is attached a copy of the Russian newspaper captioned as above. The article we would appreciate the translation of is at the top lefthand side of page three.

Attachment:

As stated

2 copies of translation
and original returned
to a SE per request.
3-21-57
cub

RECEIVED

TRANS TO
W.C. Sullivan
3/20

252 ENCLOSURE
MAR 19 1957

RECORDED-6

EX-107

100-24493-18

MAR 26 1957

СЛУХИ И ФАКТЫ

Просматривая свою коллекцию стихов о Сталине, я вспомнил замечание коллеги по поводу моих собственных стихов, посвященных незабвенному вождю народов, так быстро подвергающемуся забвению.

«Ваши стихи о Сталине, скажал мне коллега, могли бы быть опубликованы в Советском Союзе. С некоторыми, конечно, изменениями. Пришлось бы выкинуть строки, в которых вы называете Сталина бесмертным хиромантом или несравненным акушером. Но все остальное подошло бы. Вас бы даже наградили Сталинской премией за эти стихи».

Когда коллега мне это сказал, я только усмехнулся. Парадокс, шутка. Теперь, просматривая коллекцию, я убедился, что он был прав. То,

В стихотворении «Счастливая земля»:

В славном радостном имени
«Сталин»

Мы и силу и волю слили.
Мы счастливую землю искали,
Мы счастливую землю нашли.

А. Сурков «На просторах
родины чудесной»:

Сталин — наша слава боевая,
Сталин — нашей юности полет!

С песнями, борясь и побеждая,
Наш народ за Сталиным идет!

В «Песне о Сталине»:

Для нас открыты солнечные дали,
Горят огни победы над спраной,

На радость нам живет товарищ Сталин,

Наш мудрый вождь, учитель дорогой!

Лев Ошанин в стихотворении
«Спасибо, Великий Учитель!»:

И все, кто жаждут свободы
И мира на шаре земном,
Великого Сталина имя

На знамени пишут своим.

И всюду премит на планете,
Живой разливается волной:

«Да здравствует солнечный Сталин»,
«Да здравствует Сталин родной!»

В стихотворении «Нас двое
вели в этот солнечный мир»:

Нас двое вели в этот солнечный мир

Тяжелой и прозной порой,

И то, что задумал и начал один

Теперь завершает второй.

В. Луговской в стихотворении
«Песня о вожде»:

В жатве хлеба, в плавке стали
И в победе фронтовой,

Всюду, всюду мудрый Сталин,
Всюду взор его живой.

Все эти стихи можно теперь
перепечатать, посвятив их Хру

щеву.

Аргус

В моей коллекции представлены многие выдающиеся советские поэты, в том числе С. Маршак, М. Исаковский, Лев Ошанин, В. Луговской, А. Сурков, В. Лебедев - Куман, А. Прокофьев, Лебедев - Куман, Исаковский и Сурков. Особенно много стихов написали о Сталине.

Одно из стихотворений Маршак называется «Великое имя».

С этим именем герои
Шли на подвиги труда,
На Днепре плотину строя,
Воздвигая города.

Для народов это имя
Символ тесных братских уз.

Нет союза нерушимей,
Чем Советский наш Союз!

Упавшие народы
Опдавленные стран земли

Знамя мира и свободы
В этом имени нашли!

М. Исаковский в стихотворении «Песня о вожде»:

Дэйвид Лоуренс, один из самых здравомыслящих журналистов в США, предлагает выход: порвать все отношения — дипломатические, культурные и экономические — с СССР. В 1937 году Рузвельт высказался за такой разрыв с гитлеровской Германией и назвал это «политикой карантина».

Советское посольство, главный центр шпионажа и антиамериканской пропаганды в Новом Свете, закроется. Для советских судов будет прегражден доступ в американские порты. Америка от этого мало потеряет и много, по мнению Лоуренса, выиграет.

Лоуренс — не только умный журналист, но он и выдающийся политический предсказатель истин.

RECEIVED

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Division of Language Services

AUG 22 1960

INTERNAL SECURITY DIVISION

LS No. 1431

T-69/R-

TRANSLATOR'S SUMMARY OF COMMUNICATION

Language: Russian

Date of Communication: (Postmarked on July 21, 1960)

Addressed to: [The White House]

Name and address of writer: (Mr.) Jack Sokol
162-24 73rd Avenue
Flushing 66
Long Island
New York

Substance of writer's statement:

Respectfully referred to
appropriate handling. Not
acknowledged by this office.

[Signature]
The Assistant to the President

The writer requests that the Novoye Russkoye Slovo a Russian-language newspaper published in New York City be investigated for publishing articles insulting to the President and the United States. He claims that the newspaper is a Communist organ and should be put on the subversive list. He also vehemently attacks the Jews for being subversive and Communist-oriented and for being responsible for the Russian revolution. He feels that they are now engaged in the same activity in the United States. He does qualify his attack on the Jews by stating that he has in mind only "the bad Jews."

Mr. Sokol encloses two newspaper clippings from the Novoye Russkoye Slovo. One is a clipping of an article by a columnist named "Argus" concerning poetry once written to glorify Stalin and which now could be applied to Premier Khrushchev. The second is a clipping from an editorial concerning a statement by the American columnist, David Lawrence, regarding severing relations with the USSR and prohibiting Russian ships from entering American ports.

INDEXED

146-1-52-0	
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	
AUG 18 1960	
INTERNAL SECURITY DIV.	
Civil Section	
GPO 888355	

Commission Investigation Injury Activity

Washington D.C.

17-
2/7/60
10
Просим сделать расследование с какой целью газета Novoye Russkoye Slovo 7 июня 60г. поместила оскорбительную гнусную ругань Президента, как: dog, rascal, thief, rattle, bull, cheat, scur! и т.д., и эта ругань печаталась ЖИРНЫМ шрифтом, а не обыкновенным газетным шрифтом, - смакуя каждое слово ругани. - коварно, зло.

А 20 июля 60г. - опять напечатаны многочисленные восхваления большевистских писак, бандитски ругающие США в своих писаниях и восхваляющие сталина. И эти восхваления газета посвящает хрущеву, называя сталина незабвенным вождем народов. (выписка прилагается)

Посмотреть только - с каким наслаждением высказывается и преподносится читателям мерзкая подрывная деятельность предателя иуды - искаротского - Аргуса который пользуется Американской Свободой Слова, раскрывает свой паршивый рот на оскорбительную, гнусную ругань Президента и тут же превозносит заведомо ложные восхваления, явных врагов Америки.

Если эта газета коммунистическая, то должна быть ЗАРЕГИСТРИРОВАНА, как подрывная организация среди эмигрантов из СССР.

Если газета не коммунистическая, то почему эта газета ведет чекистско-еврейскую большевистскую подрывную деятельность? Тошно такими "БЕЗВИННЫМИ" действиями, исключительно евреями поднята была революция в России 1905 года. Я лично являюсь свидетелем этой революции. Другие свидетели тоже есть тут в Америке.

Такой же подрывной работой, евреи привели к большевизму Россию в 1917г., захватив в свои руки полицию, жандармерию с пытками, расстрелами... и т.д.

И теперь - та же самая подрывная работа ведется газетой и тут в США среди эмигрантской массы, под видом "БЕЗВИННЫХ" писаний.

Этот паршивый гнойник должен быть вычищен и уничтожен.

Конечно речь идет не о честном еврейском народе, трудящемся в своем Государстве благо своего народа, а речь идет о преступном еврейском элементе, занимающемся преступлениями, как в свое время Кастро, проводивший тайно подрывную работу в США и показавший себя вне Америке. Да и шпильки Розенберги и главарь бандитов Большевиков: Рудзутак, Гершун, Свердлов, Катенев, Заславский, Перец, и Зинovieв, Галин, Гамарник, Каганович, Ягода, Гелер, Михалик, Алхис, Балинский, все ЧК и Анна Паукер, Роза Люксембург, Либкнехт, Полиция из евреев и сотни тысяч подобных им преступников.

Вот о каких евреях речь идет.

Jack Sokol

162-24, 73 Ave

Flushing 66, 41, N.Y.

INDEXED

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation DATE: September 19 1960

FROM : J. Walter Yeagley, Assistant Attorney General,
Internal Security Division

SUBJECT: Letter from Mr. Jack Sokol postmarked July 21, 1960.

There is forwarded herewith for your information and any action deemed advisable a letter from Mr. Jack Sokol and its enclosures which were referred to the Department by the Office of the President. There is also enclosed a summary translation of Mr. Sokol's letter made by the Department of State.

Enclosures

EX 109

REC-62

100-24493-19

5 SEP 20 1960

SEP 20 1960

ENCL. ATTACHED

ENCLOSURE

9-26-60

THF/PW.

Let to NY office

Handwritten signature and initials

Handwritten initials

1 - Mr. Farrow

SAC, New York

September 26, 1960

REC- 62

Director, FBI

100-24445-19

EX 105

MR. JACK SOKOL
162-24 73rd Avenue
Flushing 66, Long Island, New York
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

Enclosed are two Photostats each of the following:

1. Letter from Mr. Jack Sokol, postmarked July 21, 1960, addressed to the White House, written in the Russian language.
2. A summary translation of Sokol's letter made by the Department of State.
3. Two newspaper clippings from the Russian-language newspaper "Novoye Russkoye Slovo."

Review your files for any information which will aid the Bureau in evaluating possible future correspondence with Sokol. You are also instructed to review your files and contact logical sources for background information concerning the Russian-language newspaper "Novoye Russkoye Slovo," published in New York City. Thereafter, furnish all pertinent information to the Bureau along with your recommendations as to whether additional investigation should be conducted with regard to the alleged communist control of this newspaper.

Bufiles contain no identifiable data concerning Jack Sokol or "Novoye Russkoye Slovo."

Enclosures (8)

NOTE ON YELLOW:

The Department by letter 9-19-60 referred to the Bureau a letter written in Russian from one Jack Sokol addressed to the White House along with State Department's translator's summary of this letter and newspaper clippings from the Russian-language newspaper "Novoye Russkoye Slovo" furnished by Sokol.

NOTE ON YELLOW, CONTINUED, PAGE TWO

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

62 SEP 30 1960
MAIL ROOM ☒ TELETYPE UNIT ☐
TMR (p. 4)

Handwritten signatures and initials:
JBF
Kuc
RAB
W

Letter to New York
RE: MR. JACK SOKOL

NOTE ON YELLOW. CONTINUED

The translator's summary indicates that Sokol believes the newspaper "Novoye Russkoye Slovo" to be a "communist organ" and should be put on the subversive list. In addition, Sokol vehemently attacks the Jews for being subversive and communist oriented. According to this translation, the newspaper clippings furnished by Sokol contain information concerning poetry to glorify Stalin and an article concerning a statement by the American columnist David Lawrence regarding severing relations with the USSR.

1 - Mr. Simpson

SAC, New York

November 2, 1960

Director, FBI

45
MR. JACK SOKOL
162-24 73rd Avenue
Flushing 66, Long Island, New York
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

ReBulet dated September 26, 1960.

Bufiles fail to reveal receipt of the data requested in reBulet. You are instructed to furnish this data at once.

In the event this data has been submitted to the Bureau, furnish the date and caption of your communication.

NOV 10 1960
SLOVO

M



EX 100

REC- 59

100-24493-20

12 NOV 4 1960

Tolson _____
Mohr _____
Parsons _____
Belmont _____
Callahan _____
DeLoach _____
Malone _____
McGuire _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
W.C. Sullivan _____
Tele. Room _____
Ingram _____
Gandy _____

RDS:pw
(4)

Handwritten signature/initials

Handwritten signature/initials

62 NOV 10 1960

MAIL ROOM ☒

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 11/4/60

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-142922)

SUBJECT: NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO
IS-~~NR~~

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

Re
mch

Reurlet dated 9/26/60, captioned "MR. JACK SOKOL,
162-24 73RD AVENUE, FLUSHING 66, L. I., N. Y.; INFORMATION
CONCERNING (INTERNAL SECURITY)."

mark
Weinbaum

The N. W. Ayer and Sons Directory of Newspapers
and Periodicals, 1960, Page 733, stated the "Novoye Russkoye
Slovo" (NRS), 243 W. 56th St., New York 19, NY, is a Russian
language daily and Sunday newspaper published in NYC.

According to the directory, the paper was established in 1909
and has a circulation of 23,120. The directory listed the
editor as M. WEINBAUM and the publisher as V. SHIMKIN. B. Russia

According to the directory, the English translation of B. approx. 1828
"Novoye Russkoye Slovo" is "New Russian Word." Victor
B. approx. 1900 in Russia

82
6

[redacted] furnished the following information
regarding Novoye Russkoye Slovo Co., Inc.

2d

Novoye Russkoye Slovo Co., Inc., 243 W. 56th St.,
NYC, is a publishing company incorporated under the laws of
NY State on 8/7/22 and publishes the Russian language daily and
Sunday newspaper NRS. In 1937 NRS purchased the assets of
"Kurier Narodny", a Polish newspaper. NRS was formerly
located at 413 E. 14th St., NYC, and in 1946 moved to 243
W. 56th St. VICTOR SHIMKIN is President and MARK WEINBAUM
is Secretary Treasurer. According to [redacted] in 1959, SHIMKIN
was 72, born in Russia; WEINBAUM was 60, born in Russia.
1858 1900

In addition to publishing the Russian Daily NRS,
they also sell Russian books, periodicals, pamphlets, and
Russian dictionaries. In 1959 they employed 32 persons.

100-24493-21-
NY indices contain numerous references concerning
NRS. The majority of these references, in connection with
other investigations and Russian matters, concern statements
by various individuals referring to the NRS as an anti-Communist
Russian language newspaper. For purposes of brevity, the
references are not being set forth in this letter but have been
consolidated into instant case.

3 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-142922)

NOV 28 1960 FSO

REC-10 6 NOV 8 1960

821
not in selection
ad. 10/20/60

action in
ESR case
100-24493-21-
NOV 28 1960

NY 100-142922

There are numerous references in the NYO regarding VICTOR SHIMKIN, none of which contain derogatory subversive information pertinent to this investigation. SHIMKIN has been interviewed by Bureau agents on numerous occasions as a source of information on Russian matters.

N.Y. [redacted] advised SA PAUL F. GARRITY on 11/2/60, the NRS is an anti-Communist newspaper. He further stated the writer, MASY EISENSTADT, pen name ARGUS, whose writings the complainant, JACK SOKOL, objected to as subversive, is anti-Communist and has been employed at NRS for 25 years. [redacted] stated EISENSTADT is the writer of satire and that a person might conceivably receive the wrong impression through misinterpretation of his writings or plain ignorance. Also he suggested, that most of the recent immigrants who have been accustomed to strict censorship in foreign countries are confused by the American free press.

NY indices were negative regarding MASY EISENSTADT.

GEORGE COLUCCI, US Post Office, Utopia Station, Flushing, NY, advised on 11/4/60, that they received a change of address on 9/1/60 for JACK SOKOL, 162-24 73rd Avenue, Flushing, LI, NY, to 526 Glenmore Ave., Brooklyn 7, NY.

There is no information in the NY indices identifiable with JACK SOKOL or JOHN SOKOL, 162-24 73rd Ave., Flushing, LI, NY, or 526 Glenmore Ave., Brooklyn, NY.

NY indices contain the following references to JOHN and JACK SOKOL. It is not known whether or not they are identical to JACK SOKOL, 162-24 73rd Ave., Flushing, LI, NY, or 526 Glenmore Ave., Brooklyn, NY.

44-100*

JOHN J. SOKOL, Jr., 203 5th St., Greenpoint, LI, N.Y. (1947)
was the subject of investigation by the NYO in November, 1947, in a Civil Rights and Domestic Violence case alleging he was arrested without a warrant and denied counsel. A physician advised SOKOL was of the dementia praecox paranoiac type. In April, 1960, JOHN J. SOKOL, Jr., wrote a letter to the NYO while a patient in Central Islip State Hospital

NY 100-142922

(mental) alleging his civil rights were violated in the above arrest without a warrant and he was denied counsel.

54-144-33
Page 136

Report of SA L. R. WEBER 5/24/40 at Butte, Montana
"COMMUNIST PARTY OF AMERICA - TREASON."

The report furnishes information from confidential informant [redacted], concerning list of known Communists in the US with criminal records. Included in the list was JOHN SOKOL, Michigan State Bureau Number 107084, eyes blue, age 42 (1934), height 5'8", build slim, complexion fair, nativity Poland, arrested 4/26/24 at Hamtramck, Michigan number 6283, for passing Communist literature.

56-286*
"JOHN J. SOKOL, JR.; INFORMATION CONCERNING -
ELECTION LAWS"

The subject of this case was investigated in October, 1956, as a result of his complaint to the NYO, his voting rights were denied. Investigation by the NYO reflected that the complaint was unfounded. SOKOL was further described as a chronic complainant and trouble maker. His address was listed as 512 5th St., Greenport, LI, NY. JOHN J. SOKOL, Jr., in this investigation is identical with the JOHN J. SOKOL, Jr., listed above in referenced 44-100*.

97-169-1A6

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

"The Daily Worker" issue of 5/1/47, page 10, column 5, contains a list of individuals who sent May Day Greetings to the "Daily Worker". Listed in the list of individuals was the name JOHN SOKOL.

"The Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist newspaper which suspended publication on 1/13/58.

100-21-837

[redacted] advised the "Morning Freiheit" issue of March 23, 1946, announced a mass protest meeting at Rutgers

NY 100-142922

Square and a picket line to be established around the building of the "Jewish Daily Forward" on 3/23/46. According to [redacted], the meeting and protests were called to protest against the "Jewish Daily Forward's" critical attitude towards Russia and its incitements for war against the Soviet Union. One JOHN SOKOL was listed as one of the speakers.

"The Morning Freiheit" is cited in the Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, revised 1/2/57, page 104.

100-2936-1A-1492
Page 1547

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

On 6/22/54, [redacted] furnished the dues membership list of the International Workers Order (IWO) current as of late 1953. Same reflected JACK SOKOL, 2809 Barker Ave., NYC, date of birth 1898, held certificate number 16338 as a member of lodge number 153 having joined the IWO in December, 1931.

The International Workers Order is cited in the Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications revised 1/2/57, page 48.

100-2936-1A-1252
(4) (5) (6)

On 4/4/51, [redacted] advised that on 1/21/49, JACK SOKOL, 2824 Bronx Park East, Bronx, NY, was a Vice-President in the IWO, lodge number 153.

On 7/11/51 and 4/23/52 [redacted] advised that JACK SOKOL, born 1898, was a member of the IWO, lodge number 153.

100-2936-2584
Page 19

On 3/1/49, [redacted] furnished a list of names of 107 IWO lodges in the NY, Philadelphia, and Chicago districts. According to [redacted] these listings were "builders" or those persons who have actively recruited members in the IWO during 1947 or 1948 and presumably be the most active members of the IWO. Under lodge number 153 is listed the name of JACK SOKOL.

NY 100-142922

100-3620-1818A

On 1/12/53, [] observed a list of persons which was in possession of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, 23 W. 26th St., NYC. This building was also occupied by CP front groups and individual CP members. The list was captioned "List of Deportees" and contained the name JOHN SOKOL, age 63, two dependents, born in Ukraine, residence Detroit.

The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born is cited in the Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, revised 1/2/57, page 7.

100-85800-1B-6687

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

The name and address of JACK SOKOL, 2809 Barker Ave., Bronx, NY, appears on a "Petition for Fair Trial" sent to Judge HAROLD MEDINA, Federal District Court, Foley Square, New York, NY, protesting the "unfair jailing" of HENRY WINSTON, GUS HALL, and GILBERT GREEN, Communist Party (CP) leaders during the trial of the 12 CP leaders.

100-86033-614
Page 12

On 5/25/48, [] advised JOHN SOKOL, Chicago, requested RICHARD SZABO, Passport and Visa Office at the Czechoslovak Consulate General, NYC, for two visas for two other individuals.

100-120724-C34-10
Page 2

JACK SOKOL, 1106 Morris Ave., Bronx, NYC, and 2922 Barnes Ave., NYC, was one of six directors named on the certificate of incorporation of ~~Lukower Friendly Brothers Association~~ (LFBA) on 4/2/54. ~~NY, C, NY~~ SIGMUND BERGENTHAL advised an agent of the NYO on 7/10/57 that the LFBA was a fraternal organization formed for the mutual welfare of its members. BERGENTHAL stated that the original members of the LFBA were anti-Communist but joined the IWO to tie in with the insurance program of a larger organization.

NY 100-142922

100-140742

Report of SA WILLIAM O. HARDIN dated 6/1/60 at NY, captioned "JACOB SOKOL aka, Jack Sokol, Jacob Sokoloff; SM-C". This investigation reflects that JACOB SOKOL aka entered Spain in October, 1959, reportedly on clandestine Communist business. The investigation further reflects the subject was a member of the IWO in 1948-1949. On 5/17/60, JACOB SOKOL aka resided at 90-44 179th St., Jamaica, Queens, NY. Some informants familiar with CP activities in the NY area were contacted in April and May, 1960, but could furnish no information regarding JACOB SOKOL.

100-0-71838

WAYNE SCHOEMAKER, 640 Riverside Drive, NYC, was interviewed 10/28/52 by an agent of the NYO in connection with another matter. SCHOEMAKER advised that one JACK SOKOL was editor of a publication published by the ~~Association for Psychiatric Treatment of Offenders, 9 E. 97th St., NYC.~~ SCHOEMAKER was of the opinion through contact with SOKOL that SOKOL was "pro-Communist" but he could furnish no specific reason for his opinion of SOKOL.

100-0-132-841

On 7/28/60, MURRAY LESHNER, Treasurer, Harmony Country Club, Rural Delivery, Monticello, NY, advised an agent of the NYO that the Harmony Country Club, some time ago, used the Jefferson School of Social Science and the IWO as a source of guests for the hotel. LESHNER advised the agent he could only name one person who presently patronizes the hotel every years who had forwarded to him (the guest) the "Morning Freiheit". LESHNER said the paper has a reputation of being pro-Communist. LESHNER said JACK SOKOL, 2812 Bronx Park East, NYC, was the person who received the "Morning Freiheit".

The Jefferson School was cited in the Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications, revised 1/2/57, page 49.

NY 100-142922

Inasmuch as the NYO indices indicate that the NRS is an anti-Communist Russian language newspaper, that the publisher is anti-Communist [redacted]

[redacted] it is recommended that no further investigation be conducted regarding the alleged Communist control of the NRS.

It is noted the NRS is forwarded to the Bureau, attention FBI Laboratory, from the NYO on a daily basis.

*Only for use
in Russian language
School, 11/2/69
1WN*

НОВОЕ РУССКОЕ СЛОВО

NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO 243 West 56th St., New York 19, N. Y. Tel. CO. 5 - 5500

VOL. L. № 17.392. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1960

ПЯТНИЦА, 21 ОКТЯБРЯ, 1960 ГОДА

ЦЕНА 7 СЕНТОВ

СЛУХИ О ДЕВАЛЬВАЦИИ ДОЛЛАРА

Лондон, 20 октября. — В финансовых кругах распространялись слухи о возможности девальвации после ноябрьских президентских выборов американского доллара.

Это привело к усиленным покупкам золота и значительно повысило цену на него. Повысились в Лондоне и в Нью Йорке и акции компаний, добывающих золото.

В ВАШИНГТОНЕ ОПРОВЕРГАЮТ

Вашингтон, 20 октября. — Официально опровергаются слухи о возможности девальвации доллара. Хотя в Лондоне сегодня платят 40 долларов за унцию золота, Соединенные Штаты будут про- давать золото по 35 долларов за унцию.

БОРЬБА ЗА «ДУШУ СУКАРНО»

Джакарта, 20 окт. — Между Хрущевым и Мао идет сейчас мирная борьба за «душу Сукарно». И Китаю, и СССР хотелось бы привлечь индонезийского президента на свою сторону. «Наша страна, — по словам индонезийского дипломата, — очутилась в центре холодной войны не только между Востоком и Западом, но и между Пекином и Москвой». Москва пытается доказать (Сукарно, лучший друг Индонезии. То же самое доказывает (Сукарно Китаю.

Советскому Союзу легче наладить дружбу с Индонезией, чем красному Китаю. Никакого «конфликта интересов» между СССР и Индонезией нет, но между Пекином и Индонезией существует конфликт интересов. Индонезия хочет получить от СССР кредиты и займы на 250.000.000 долларов. Пекин резко высказался против предоставления кредитов Индонезии.

Окончательно оформлено приглашение, в силу которого Индонезия получит в Москве кредиты и займы на 250.000.000 долларов. Пекин резко высказался против предоставления кредитов Индонезии.

Скончался

А. В. Руманов

19 октября в Париже, на 82-м году жизни, после непродолжительной болезни скончался известный русский журналист Аркадий Вениаминович Руманов.

Родился он в Царском Селе, там же окончил гимназию и юридический факультет Петербургского университета. С 25-летнего возраста А. В. занимался журналистикой, сотрудничая в «Торгово-Промышленной Газете», а затем в «Биржевых Ведомостях».

По настоящему он смог показать свои исключительные журналистические способности.

СЛУХИ И ФАКТЫ

ЭМИГРАНТСКИЕ ЛОЗУНГИ

По примеру прошлого года, публикуем эмигрантские лозунги по случаю сорок третьей, узлы, годовщины Октябрьской революции.

Старые эмигранты! Бодро идите навстречу сорок третьему году своего изгнания!

Новые эмигранты! Бодро идите навстречу пятидесятому году своего изгнания!

Новейшие эмигранты! Бодро идите навстречу государственному департаменту!

Эмигрантские ревнители русской культуры! Выше головы, майте знамя русской культуры, ибо кроме знамени у нас ничего не осталось!

Эмигрантские ревнители русской литературы! Мужественно и самоотверженно приступите к чтению произведений русской литературы!

Эмигрантские журналисты! Больше пишите на злобу дня и меньше на злобу, вообще!

Братья - эмигранты! Предотвратим новый приезд в США Никиты Хрущева! Будем в



Federal Bureau of Investigation
Intelligence Department
Washington
D. C.

Gentlemen: I JUNE 1960 OCT. 28, 1960 - Philadelphia, Pa.

7
My husband sometimes wears bow-ties in the summer. Early this September I wanted to freshen or brighten up his ties inasmuch as they were getting soiled, particularly in the center portion. To that date I had never had occasion to clean a bow-tie. I figured I would separate the vertical center part of the tie from the horizontal bow part by merely cutting the stitches that held it around the horizontal bow part. In other words, the tie was made up of two pieces:

the horizontal bow part →



the vertical center part →



which was wrapped
around and sewn at
the back of the bow part.

Enveloped by the center part, completely hidden by the material, I found the enclosed piece of paper. I wondered if it was used for stiffening purposes - to give "body" to the tie, etc. No doubt the garment workers often come from foreign extraction and use their "home" newspapers which "are around". At any rate, I am a level-headed American, not an agitator or one who jumps at thinking the worst of a situation.

Nevertheless, I presume it is in Russian? And after thinking it over, I felt obliged to send it to your attention rather than just throw it out. It is probably very innocent, and yet I could not help think how clever it would be as a way of spying or passing information.

ENCLOSURE

100-24493-23

NOV 23 1960

ENCLOSURE

(OVER) CORRESPONDENCE

My husband suggested I send it to you for what it might be worth to you, probably nothing, but our intentions are good and sincere. Never have I written to your department or had occasion to contact you, but this we thought was pretty "cute".

Congratulations on the fine job you do!

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: MR. QUINN TAMM

DATE: November 16, 1960

FROM: C. F. DOWNING

Tolson _____
 Mohr _____
 Parsons _____
 Belmont _____
 Callahan _____
 DeLoach _____
 Malone _____
 McGuire _____
 Rosen _____
 Tamm _____
 Trotter _____
 W.C. Sullivan _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Ingram _____
 Gandy _____

SUBJECT: TRANSLATION MATTERS

By routing slip dated 11/1/60, SA OTHO A. EZELL requested that the Translation Unit review a fragment of paper which contained Russian printing. This fragment was furnished to the Bureau in an anonymous letter dated 10/28/60.

This fragment was examined and the following conclusions were reached:

This is believed to be a piece cut from the newspaper "Novoye Russkoe Slovo" (New Russian Word), an anticommunist Russian-language newspaper published in New York. This conclusion has been reached by comparing the fragment with an identical portion of the newspaper, which is the top portion of the front page following the title and the address of the newspaper and which states the price of an individual issue: "7 cents."

Enclosed is the top portion of a front page of an issue of "Novoye Russkoe Slovo." A visual comparison of the fragment submitted for examination with the wording in the lower right-hand corner of the enclosed clipping is sufficient to reveal the similarity of the specimen and the enclosed clipping.

ACTION:

That this memorandum be furnished to the Domestic Intelligence Division.

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
 ENCLOSURE

TN:drc

(6) 226

100
 REC-45

100-24493-22
 RECORDED

18 NOV 18 1960

23

62 NOV 28 1960



FBI.

Federal Bureau of ^{MASS} Investigation

6-12-62
CORRESPONDENCE

Washington D.C.

□

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

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HUNTER, CHRISTOPHER
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 HUNTER, CHRISTOPHER
 1000 HUNTER DRIVE

Европейское агентство
Финансов (ЕАФ)
размещенных в виде ТИИ, с 2000

S. HUROK presenta

100-24843-23

IN LOSS

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Newspaper Clipping

from the June 8 issue of ^{"THE NOVOYE"}~~"The New"~~ Russkoe Slovo"
(New Russia Word).

AIRPLANES WITH POROUS WINGS

Northrup Corporation is developing new types of airplanes with porous wings. The first of these airplanes, the drafts of which have been already prepared, are intended to be used by the United States Air Force. Porous wings of these airplanes will decrease air friction of the carrying surfaces almost by 80 per cent; this will increase carrying capacity by 50 per cent.

New airplane will be an improved variety of the two-turbine Douglas VB-66 D (sic), which is used as "meteorologic reconnaissance plane" by the USA Air Force. Department of the Air Force approved the project and signed a contract with Northrup Corporation; this contract provides construction of two such airplanes at the price of 30 million dollars.

Another peculiarity of the airplane with porous wings is the arrangement of the ~~jet~~ motors in a tail part of a fuselage.

Compressors placed under the wings of an airplane (two under each wing) will force the air to blow through the pores of the wings, considerably reducing the air friction.

TRANSLATED BY: J. S. *jjh*

ANNA PANCHENKO: *jjh*

June 15, 1961

This project was drawn by Swiss scientist,
Doctor VERNER PFENNIGER (phon.) who has been naturalized
citizen of the USA since 1949, and who is Director of the
Experimental Bureau of the Department of the Air Force.

TRANSLATION FROM RUSSIAN

Newspaper Clipping

from the June 8 issue of "The ^{Novoye} ~~Novoye~~ Russkoe Slovo"
(New Russia Word).

AIRPLANES WITH POROUS WINGS

Northrop Corporation is developing new types of airplanes with porous wings. The first of these airplanes, the drafts of which have been already prepared, are intended to be used by the United States Air Force. Porous wings of these airplanes will decrease air friction of the carrying surfaces almost by 80 per cent; this will increase carrying capacity by 50 per cent.

New airplane will be an improved variety of the two-turbine Douglas VB-66 D (sic), which is used as "meteorologic reconnaissance plane" by the USA Air Force. Department of the Air Force approved the project and signed a contract with Northrup Corporation; this contract provides construction of two such airplanes at the price of 30 million dollars.

Another peculiarity of the airplane with porous wings is the arrangement of the jet ~~motors~~ motors in a tail part of a fuselage.

Compressors placed under the wings of an airplane (two under each wing) will force the air to blow through the pores of the wings, considerably reducing the air friction.

2cc of translation (by R/S 0-14N) to OSI. Remarks: attached for your info or what action you may deem necessary are two copies of a translation of a newspaper clipping appearing in the June 8, 1961 issue of Russian publication "The Novoye Russkoe Slovo" (New Russian Word), an anti communist Russian language newspaper published in New York City. The clipping was forwarded to the FBI anonymously postmark 6/10/61 from Boston by a person believing data therein to be of a restricted nature.

66 JUN 28 1961

6-22-61 WDS/he

NOT RECORDED

25 JUN 22 1961

5-WDS

This project was drawn by Swiss scientist,
Doctor, VERNER PFENNIGER (phon.) who has been naturalized
citizen of the USA since 1949, and who is Director of the
Experimental Bureau of the Department of the Air Force.

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

, 19__

☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☒ Attention Costas
☒ Return to Stewart 644 LB
Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☒ Main all References Only
summaries

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☒ Buildup ☐ Variations

Mark Weinbaum

Subject _____
Birthdate & Place 2 age PLB
Address _____

Localities _____
R# _____ Date 2/14 Searcher Initials Bal

Prod. _____

	FILE NUMBER	SERIAL
<u>NP</u>	<u>9-21991</u>	
	<u>100-381044</u>	

-200th (sum 51)
40-34047-2 (sum 42)
-4 (" 43)

approx 100 Yee
not listed

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

, 19

☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention *Costas*
☒ Return to *Stewart* *6447*
 Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☒ Main *all* References Only
 summaries 2, 6, 22, 63 sec

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Victor Shinkin

Subject _____
 Birthdate & Place *Age 74* *USSR*
 Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____ Date *2/14* Searcher Initials *Bal*

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

*62-87350**62-60527-26413 (sum '51)**105-96620-16*

1, pages 25-300 sec.
Not listed

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

, 19__

☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention *Costas*
☒ Return to *Stewart* *644 RB*
 Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☒ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☒ Buildup ☐ Variations

New Russian Nord

Subject _____
 Birthdate & Place _____
 Address *Publication*

Localities _____

R# _____ Date *2/14* Searcher Initials *Sal*

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER SERIAL

*100 - 24493**approx 25 recs not listed*

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

, 19__

☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☒ Attention Costas
☒ Return to Stewart 644 LRB
 Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Navy Russkaye Slava

Subject _____
 Birthdate & Place _____
 Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 2/14 Searcher Initials Bal

Prod. _____

FILE NUMBER (SERIAL)

N.P.

100-24493

40-8930

approx 100 sees not listed.

UNITED STATES

Memo

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 2-5-63

FROM : Legat, Bonn (105-4193) (P)

SUBJECT: NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO
(New Russian Word) (a publication)
INFORMATION CONCERNING
(IS - R)

Enclosed is one copy and one Photostat of a letter to this office dated 1-28-63 from the Collection Branch, Office of Deputy Chief of Staff, Intelligence, U. S. Army Europe, requesting information on the subject.

Request Bufile information for a reply to the Collection Branch.

(let enc.)

Copy to Legat, Bonn via
by routing slip for 1 sec 0-7.
☒ info ☐ action Stamped
date 2-18-63 Notation
by WOS/ls

3 - Bureau (Enc. 2)
(1 - Liaison)

1 - Bonn

GAV:kmm
(4)

(SEE NOTE P. 2, added at Bureau)
A Check of Bureau Files reveals
() No. record re
() No pertinent data re
() No identifiable data re
() No additional data re

ENCLOSURE

EX-102

REC-38

100-24493-24

FEB 8 1963

55 FEB 18 1963

439

ESP. SEC.

NOTE FOR LEGAT, BONN:

NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO
(THE NEW RUSSIAN WORD)

In reference to your request for data contained in Bufiles re above publication, there is set forth below the results of your desired review.

The N. W. Ayer and Sons Directory of Newspapers and Periodicals, 1962, page 737 stated the "Novoye Russkoye Slovo" (NRS), 243 W. 56th Street, New York 19, N. Y., is a Russian language daily and Sunday newspaper published in New York City. According to the directory, the paper was established in 1909 and has a circulation of 24,770. The NRS prints a Canadian weekly edition on Thursdays. The directory listed the editor as Mark Weinbaum and the publisher as Victor Shimkin. According to the directory, the English translation of the NRS is "New Russian Word."

An informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised concerning the NRS that this publishing company was incorporated under the laws of New York State on 8-7-22 and publishes the Russian language daily and Sunday newspaper NRS. In 1937 the NRS purchased the assets of "Kurler Naradewy," a Polish newspaper. The NRS was formerly located at 413 E. 14th Street, New York City and in 1946 moved to 243 W. 56th Street, NYC. Victor Shimkin, born 1888 in Russia, is the president and Mark Weinbaum, born 1900 in Russia, is the secretary-treasurer.

In addition to publishing the Russian daily NRS, this publication company also sells Russian books, periodicals, and pamphlets, and Russian dictionaries. In 1959 they employed 32 persons.

A review of Bufiles concerning Shimkin and Weinbaum indicates numerous references ^{IN CONNECTION WITH OTHER INVESTIGATIONS AND RUSSIAN MATTERS} which tend to reveal these individuals are anti-communist, and the NRS is an anti-communist Russian language newspaper. (100-24493-21)

The above data may be furnished to the inquiring agency; however, it should be pointed out that no investigation was conducted by the FBI pertinent to this inquiry and the foregoing is a result of a request for a FBI file check only and is not to be considered as a clearance or nonclearance. WDS/hc 2-18-63

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Declassified Case: NW 37607
Date: 02-27-2013

APO 403, US Forces

AEAGB-C(CI)

28 JAN 1963

SUBJECT: NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO (The New Russian Word) (U)

TO: Office of the Legal Attache
American Embassy, Box 290
APO 80, US Forces

1. (S) The prosecuting authorities for Land Rheinland-Pfalz have indicated suspicions that Subject, a Russian-language newspaper published in New York, contain anti-West German Constitutional material and [redacted] has queried the 66th Intelligence Corps Group regarding it.

2. (U) Subject is published daily and Sunday by the Novoye Russkoye Slovo Publishing Corporation, 243 West 56th Street, New York 19, New York. President of the corporation is V. Shimkin; Editor is M. Weinbaum. This publication was used as training material by the Russian Department, US Army Language School, Presidio of Monterey, California, in 1959 and 1960. NY

3. (S) It is requested that any information on file or obtainable by your office that can be released to [redacted] be forwarded to this office.

FOR THE DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF, INTELLIGENCE:

FOIA(b) (1)

Tel: Heid Mil 7942

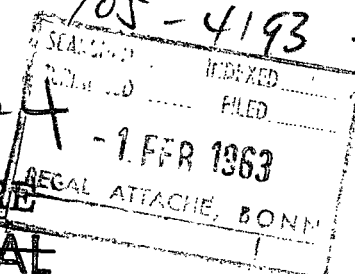
ORLANDO C. EPP
Lt Colonel, GS
Chief, Collection Branch

DOWNGRADED AT 12 YEAR INTERVALS;
NOT AUTOMATICALLY DECLASSIFIED.
DOD DIR 5200.10

100-24493-24

ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



Novoye Russkoye Slovo

Oldest Russian Daily - Est. 1910

243 WEST 56TH STREET
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

Tel. COLUMBUS 5-5500

July 13, 1963

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover,

Forgive the impertinence. I would be most grateful to you (and so would all the readers of my paper and my column in it) if you agreed to write a short column for me that I would use sometime in September while on vacation.

The subject does not matter, although, I think, a warning from you to all the Russians residing in this country about the dangers of Soviet blackmail, would be very timely.

If you agree to write the piece, I would like to get it by the middle of August, so as to have enough time to do a good translation job.

My column is read by most Russians throughout the free world and, I am told, by those who are able to manage - in Russia proper.

Whatever your answer - thank you.

Sincerely yours,

M. K. Argus

NKA:mz

REC-28

100-24493-25

JUL 15 1963

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

REC-28 100-24423-25

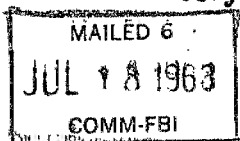
EX 104

July 17, 1963

Mr. M. K. Argus
Novoye Russkoye Slovo
243 West 56th Street
New York 19, New York

Dear Mr. Argus:

I have received your letter of July 13th
regarding a column for use in a September issue of your
paper. You may be assured that it will be a pleasure to
comply with your request, and the column will be forwarded
to you by the middle of August.



Sincerely yours,

L. Edgar Hoover

1 - Mr. DeLoach (Sent with cover memo)

NOTE: See Mr. A. Jones to DeLoach memo captioned "M. K. Argus, Novoye
Russkoye Slovo, Request For Column," dated 7-17-63.

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

HHA:cho
(6)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

July 30, 1963

GUARDING OUR NATIONAL SECURITY

by

**John Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice**

Not long ago two men met on a sidewalk of a Washington, D. C., suburb. They were brothers. One of them had arrived from Russia just three weeks before--his identification papers listed him as "Vladimir Gridnev." The other was a Soviet defector--now a United States Government employee and prospective American citizen.

"Gridnev's" motives for arranging the meeting were more than seeking a reunion with the brother he had not seen in more than 20 years. He had been assigned by the Soviet Union to help recruit his brother as a Russian spy. A Soviet diplomat who accompanied "Gridnev" on his mission told the brother that if he would cooperate

with Soviet instructions he could then return to Russia and expect to be rewarded for his services. There was also the implied threat of reprisal

1 - Miss Gandy - Enclosure

NOTE: Enclosure to letter to Mr. M. K. Argus, Novoye Russkoye Slovo, 243 West 56th Street, New York 19, New York, of same date.

JVA:ear

(7)

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ENCLOSURE

JUL 29 2 28 PM '63
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Tolson _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
DeLoach _____
Evans _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

against members of the defector's family should he refuse to cooperate. The defector immediately contacted the FBI which conducted an investigation. As a result, the Soviet diplomat involved was declared persona non grata by the State Department and departed for Russia. "Gridnev" also returned to Russia--his mission a failure. (Write-up of Sevastyanov case)

This is but one example of Soviet efforts to use persons of Russian background for espionage purposes. Time and again, members of the Soviet diplomatic corps assigned here seek out such individuals attempting to persuade them to renew their loyalty to their homeland.

Various methods are used to obtain the cooperation of those of Russian descent. One Soviet official appeared late one night at the home of an engineer, a naturalized American citizen of Russian origin. The diplomat was not shy in requesting data on jet fuels, atomic submarines and other data vital to our national security. He promised large sums of money if the engineer would "deliver." The Soviet, however, had not counted on the engineer's loyalty to his adopted country. The American citizen promptly notified the FBI and the Soviet official departed for Russia shortly thereafter. (Bubchikov 1105-32933)

Let me emphasize that the Soviet espionage apparatus overlooks no opportunity to seek out individuals who it hopes may in some way be blackmailed, bribed or threatened into furnishing secret data. It is vital that everyone be alert to such attempts to gain information which, if it should fall into the hands of the Russians, might undermine our national defense. If anyone should attempt to seek your cooperation in stealing security data, promptly report the matter to the FBI. Under law, the FBI is charged with the responsibility of investigating espionage and other subversive activities.

The cooperation and alertness of all Americans are essential in maintaining this Nation's strength. Thus we can help to preserve our heritage of freedom.

EX 104

REC-28 100-24493-25

July 30, 1963

Mr. M. K. Argus
Novoye Russkoye Slovo
243 West 56th Street
New York 19, New York

Dear Mr. Argus:

In accordance with our previous
correspondence, I am enclosing a message which you
may feel free to use as a column in your paper. I was
happy to be of assistance on this occasion, and I hope
that my observations will be of help to your readers.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover

APPROVED BY SPECIAL ASSISTANT
FOR PUBLIC INFORMATION, DEPT. JUSTICE

By *[Signature]* kept

Enclosure

1 - Miss Gandy - Enclosure

NOTE: By letter 7-13-63, Argus requested the Director to write a short
column for him for use in September with the suggestion that it be a
warning to Russians in this country about the dangers of Soviet blackmail.
By letter 7-17-63, the Director indicated he would comply with this
request.

JVA:ear
(7)

ENCLOSURE

59 AUG 12 1963

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

- Tolson
- Belmont
- Mohr
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Evans
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

JUL 29 2 28 PM '63
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 7-17-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: M. K. ARGUS
NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO
REQUEST FOR COLUMN

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
DeLoach	_____
Evans	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

BACKGROUND:

By letter dated 7-13-63, M. K. Argus, a writer for the Russian-language newspaper "Novoye Russkoye Slovo," (The New Russian Word) requested the Director to write a short column for him. Mr. Argus stated he planned to use the column in September, but would like to receive it by the middle of August so that it can be translated into Russian. The subject does not matter; however, he thought a warning from the Director to all Russians residing in the United States about the dangers of Soviet blackmail would be very timely. Mr. Argus said his column is read by most Russians throughout the free world and that he has been told it is also read by those in the Soviet who are able to secure copies. He extends his thanks to Mr. Hoover, whatever the answer to his request may prove to be.

INFORMATION IN BUFILES:

Bufiles indicate the "Novoye Russkoye Slovo" (NRS), is a Russian language daily and Sunday newspaper published in New York City. It was established in 1909, and has a circulation of approximately 25,000. A Canadian weekly edition is printed on Thursdays. In addition to publishing the paper, the company also sells Russian books, periodicals, pamphlets and dictionaries. In 1959, the firm had 32 employees. Victor Shimkin, born 1888, in Russia, is the president and Mark Weinbaum, born 1900, in Russia, is the editor. The NRS is an anti-communist publication.

Shimkin has been interviewed by Bureau Agents on numerous occasions as a source of information on Russian matters, and is known to be anti-communist. [redacted] advised an Agent of our New York Office that Masy Eisenstadt, who uses the pen name of M. K. Argus, is anti-communist and has been employed by NRS for over 25 years. One of the specialties of Argus is satirizing the communists in his writings.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. DeLoach

62 AUG 13 1963

FOIA (b) (7) - (D)

M. A. Jones to DeLoach
RE: M. K. ARGUS

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. That an appropriate column by the Director be prepared for the use of Mr. Argus in his newspaper.
2. Upon approval of this memorandum that it be returned to Crime Records for the preparation of the column.
3. That the attached letter be forwarded to M. K. Argus advising him that the Director will be pleased to prepare the requested column.

WCP

*OK.
H*

*OP
AM*

*V.
D
Bz*

F 70



100-21433-27

Слухи и факты

Аргус в отпуску, и сегодняшний фельетон, по его просьбе, написал глава Федерального Бюро Расследований

ДЖОН ЭДГАР ХУВЕР

ЗАЩИТА ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ

Не так давно два человека встретились на улице одного из вашигтонских пригородов. Они были братья. Один из них только за три недели до этой встречи прилетел из Советского Союза. Согласно удостоверению личности, его звали «Владимир Гриднев». Вторым был советский невооруженный, будущий гражданин Соединенных Штатов, состоявший на государственной службе.

Назначая встречу, Гриднев наметил себе гораздо большую цель, чем только свидание с братом, с которым, кстати, не виделся вот уже двадцать лет. «Гриднев» был командирован советским правительством в Америку, чтобы помочь советским агентам привлечь его брата к шпионской работе для Советского Союза. На свидание в вашигтонском пригороде Гриднева сопровождал советский дипломат. Невозвращенцу, брату невооруженного «Гриднева», дипломат заявил, что если он будет сотрудничать с совет-

скими властями и если согласится выполнить все инструкции, ему будет предоставлена возможность вернуться в Советский Союз, где он также получит вознаграждение за услуги.

Тут же советский дипломат дал понять, что в случае отказа невооруженца пойти на какое-либо сотрудничество с советскими агентами, суровые меры воздействия будут приняты против членов его семьи.

Невозвращенец незамедлительно снесся с Федеральным Бюро Расследований (ЭфБиАй), которое и произвело весьма основательное расследование. В результате государственный департамент объявил дальнейшее пребывание этого дипломата в США нежелательным и предписал ему покинуть пределы страны. «Гриднев» тоже вернулся назад в Советский Союз; его миссия в Соединенных Штатах провалилась.

Это только один из примеров советских попыток использовать людей русского происхождения для шпионажа. Члены советского дипломатического корпуса то и дело получают от своего правительства задания разыскать в Америке выходцев из России, распространять их, зажечь в их сердцах чувство преданности старой родине.

Разные методы используют советскими агентами для обеспечения сотрудничества со стороны выходцев из России. Некий советский представитель вдруг, без какого-либо предупреждения, появился в доме инженера, эмигранта из России и натурализованного американского гражданина. Ни сколько не стесняясь, дипломат с места в карьер потребовал от инженера сведений о горючем для реактивных самолетов, об американских подводных лодках, о многом другом, что непосредственно затрагивало интересы нашей государственной обороны. Дипломат обещал инженеру крупное вознаграждение за информацию.

В данном случае советские агенты просчитались. Они не рассчитывали на преданность инженера новой родине. Инженер же сразу снесся с Федеральным Бюро Расследований. Советский дипломат вскоре после этого умчался назад в Советский Союз.

Мне особенно хотелось бы подчеркнуть, что советский шпионский аппарат ничего не упускает из виду, что он не пренебрегает никакой возможностью отыскать здесь людей, от которых он надеется шантажем, взятками или угрозами получить ценную и секретную информацию. Очень важно, чтобы каждый из нас всегда был настороже, чтобы он всегда давал сильнейший отпор всяческим попыткам добыть секретную информацию, которую нанести удар делу государственной обороны. Если кто-либо попытается получить важную информацию о нашей обороне и если будет сделана попытка привлечь вас к сотрудничеству в этом деле, не теряйте ни минуты времени и дайте об этом знать ЭфБиАй.

Федеральное Бюро Расследований по закону является тем органом, которому надлежит производить расследования о шпионаже и о всякого рода подрывной деятельности.

Для сохранения мощи нашего государства необходимо сотрудничество всех американцев, нужна их постоянная бдительность. Только так мы сможем сберечь наше великое наследие — свободу.

J. Edgar Hoover
100-277773-2
С английского перевода АРГУС

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J. Edgar Hoover

С английского перевел АРГУС

СЛУХИ И ФАКТЫ

Аргус в отпуску, и сегодняшний фельетон, по его просьбе, написал глава Федерального Бюро Расследований

ДЖОН ЭДГАР ХУВЕР

ЗАЩИТА ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЙ БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ

Не так давно два человека встретились на улице одного из Вашингтонских пригородов. Они были братья. Один из них только за три недели до этой встречи прилетел из Советского Союза. Согласно удостоверению личности, его звали «Владимир Гриднев». Вторым был советский невооруженный гражданин Соединенных Штатов, состоявший на государственной службе.

Назначая встречу, Гриднев наметил себе гораздо большую цель, чем только свидание с братом, с которым, кстати, не виделся вот уже двадцать лет. «Гриднев» был командирован советским правительством в Америку, чтобы помочь советским агентам привлечь его брата к шпионской работе для Советского Союза. На свидание в Вашингтонском пригороде Гриднева сопровождал советский дипломат. Невозвращенцу, брату новоприезжего «Гриднева», дипломат заявил, что если он будет сотрудничать с совет-

скими властями и если согласится выполнить все инструкции, ему будет предоставлена возможность вернуться в Советский Союз, где он также получит вознаграждение за услуги.

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V. SHIMKIN, Publisher

Novoye Russkoye Slovo

Oldest Russian Daily - Est. 1910
243 WEST 56TH STREET
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

Tel. COLUMBUS 5-5500

M. WE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Casper
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Gale
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Miss Holmes
Miss Gandy

October

Dear Mr. Hoover,

This is your guest column as it appeared on Saturday, September 14, in my newspaper **NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO**, in the space usually occupied by my column.

The piece was very timely and much to the point. My fellow-Russians needed a reminder about the various pitfalls and dangers with which Soviet agents constantly try to surround them.

There may (or may not) be a connection between your piece and the attack against Novoye Russkoye Slovo printed ~~several~~ days later in "Izvestia". They called our paper "a receptacle for all kinds of anti-Soviet garbage".

Thank you very much!

Sincerely yours,

M. K. Argus

(full name)
M. K. Argus
27P

EXP. PROC.

OCT 3 1963

OCT 15 1963

2 ENCLOSURE
ENCLOSURE ATTACHED
ARGUS
V. SHIMKIN
M. K. Argus
10-9-63
107P, J. R. /ch

REC-20 100-21423-27

Argus

MM
GR

REC-20 100-24493-27

October 8, 1963

EX-116

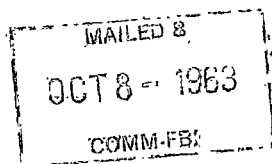
OCT 8 3 11 PM '63
REC'D-READING ROOM
FBI

Mr. M. K. Argus
Novoye Russkoye Slovo
243 West 56th Street
New York 19, New York

Dear Mr. Argus:

I have received your letter of October 1st,
with enclosures, and I want to thank you for bringing
your observations to my attention.

Sincerely yours,
J. Edgar Hoover



V

[Handwritten signature]
pub.

NOTE: By letter 7-30-63, correspondent was forwarded an article he requested to be utilized as a guest column warning Russians in this country about the dangers of Soviet blackmail. His enclosures were two copies of the Director's article as it appeared in the Russian language in his paper. A cursory translation of the printed Russian text reflects it is an accurate translation of the Director's article.

- Tolson _____
- Belmont _____
- Mohr _____
- Casper _____
- Callahan _____
- Conrad _____
- DeLoach _____
- Evans _____
- Gale _____
- Rosen _____
- Sullivan _____
- Tavel _____
- Trotter _____
- Tele. Room _____
- Holmes _____
- Gandy _____

DTP:lch (3)

REC'D OCT 10 1963

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

OCT 21 1963

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
(ATT: FBI LABORATORY)

DATE: 8/25/65

FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-142922)

SUBJECT: ~~NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO~~
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

~~RE WFOlet~~ 8/11/65.

In accordance with Bureau instructions of 7/29/64, the NYO no longer subscribes to captioned Russian language newspaper.

S. E. [Signature] RB.

y

- 22
3 - Bureau (RM)
2 - WFO (62-New)
1 - NY 100-142922 (#41)

GEJ:IM
(6)

~~100-24493-~~
~~62-0 67447~~

~~REC-13~~

NOT RECORDED

2 AUG 26 1965

EX-101

B. [Signature] 629 RB
RESEARCH-TELETYPE
[Signature] De Ruth



SEP 16 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

CMK

19_

☐	Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
☐	Service Unit - Room 6524
☐	Forward to File Review
☐	Attention _____
☒	Return to <u>aul</u> <u>644 RB</u>
	Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☒ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject William Arthur Mortimer
Birthdate & Place _____
Address _____

Localities

R# _____ Date 8-27 Searcher Initials HMB

Prod.

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

NR
William
91-1237-5
W.A.
105-32909-33
Arthur
100-150513
Karakosov, Yuri (NR)
105-24309-12 ep 105
Karakov, Yuri Osipovich
NR

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Branch

19__

☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☐ Attention _____
☒ Return to all 644RB
 Supervisor Room Ext.

Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)
☒ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)
☐ Subversive References Only
☐ Nonsubversive References Only
☐ Main _____ References Only

Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of _____
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)
☐ Buildup ☐ Variations

Subject S. Rozhdestvenskiy
 Birthdate & Place _____
 Address _____

Localities _____

R# _____ Date 8-27 Searcher Initials HWB

Prod.

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

~~NR~~
~~Rozhdestvenski, S. (or)~~
~~105-10164-152 p16~~
~~Rozhdestvenski, Serafin~~
~~~~Pavel~~ Paulani~~  
~~NI 65-62922-1~~  
~~Rozhdestvenski, Serafin~~  
~~NI 65-67235-1518 ep 2~~  
~~Rozhdestvensky, S.P.~~  
~~NI 65-58295-20524 223 p 3~~  
~~Rozhdestvensky, S. Paulov~~  
~~PI 105-10164-966~~  
~~Rozhdestvensky, Serafin~~  
~~65-58248-195~~  
~~NI 62-104045-1463 ep 4~~  
~~PI 65-58295-186 p 9~~  
~~Rozhdestvensky, Sergei~~  
~~NI 63-62922-9~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

SAC, WFO (62-New) (P)

SUBJECT: NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

DATE: 8/11/65

ATTENTION FBI LABORATORY

Enclosed for the Laboratory are two articles taken from 7/30 and 31/65, issues of captioned publication. Laboratory is requested to furnish WFO and New York translations of the articles.

On 8/3/65, [redacted] was contacted at which time he brought up the subject of an article he had recently read in "Novoye Russkoye Slovo". [redacted] made available copies of these articles bearing the headline, "The Uncaught Spy" (NEPOIMANNII SHPION).

According to [redacted] this story deals with a Soviet Intelligence agent who resided in this country under the name WILLIAM ARTHUR MORTIMER, real name YURI OSIPOVICH KARAKOV.

WFO indices are negative as to MORTIMER and KARAKOV.

New York requested to advise whether these articles have previously been called to the attention of that office. In the event translations are already available to New York, the Laboratory and WFO should be advised.

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

3 - Bureau (Enc. 2) ENCLOSURE  
1 - New York (RM)  
2 - WFO

ERK:cls  
(6)

COPY AND SPECIMENS RETAINED IN LAB.  
FOR LAB. ACTION AND REPORT

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

NOT RECORDED

15 AUG 12 1965

9-3

SEVEN

LABORATORY ACTION

SAC, New York

9/3/65

Director, FBI

100-24493  
(65-New)YURI OSIPOVICH KARAKOV, aka  
William Arthur Mortimer  
ESP - R

Reference is made to Bureau letter to WFO, copy to the New York Office, dated August 25, 1965, captioned "Novoye Russkoye Slovo, Miscellaneous - Information Concerning." Referenced letter had as an enclosure a summary translation of an article published in two installments concerning the alleged illegal espionage activities of Karakov. The article was signed by S. Rozhdestvenskiy. Bureau files relating to the publication "Novoye Russkoye Slovo" indicate that the New York Office has sources available through which the exact identity of the author may be obtained.

Bureau files have been checked in an effort to identify the author of the article and on the basis of data available he cannot be positively identified. It appears, however, that he may be identical with S. Pavlov-Rozhdestvenski who has been previously identified in New York report of SA Ralph F. Miller dated January 29, 1960, entitled "National Alliance of Russian Solidarists (NTS), Internal Security - R." For the information of WFO, S. Pavlov-Rozhdestvenski referred to in referenced report of SA Miller was listed as one of the publishers and editors who contributed to articles and publications sponsored by the National Alliance of Russian Solidarists, an anticommunist group.

The attention of WFO is also directed to the report of SA Albert J. Lavery captioned "Cossack, Espionage - R," dated July 16, 1958, at San Francisco which contains information regarding one S. P. Rozhdestvensky who reportedly worked for more than a year in Nationalist China and Japan regarding NTS affairs.

In view of the allegations, the Bureau desires that the author be interviewed unless there is some reason for not interviewing him concerning the data set forth in his articles of July 30, 1965, and July 31, 1965.

1 - WFO

DUPLICATE YELLOW

① - 100-24493 (Novoye Russkoye Slovo)

50 SEP 13 1965  
WAA:plh (6)

SEE NOTE PAGE TWO

69734

65

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Let to SAC, New York  
RE: YURI OSIPOVICH KARAKOV, aka.  
William Arthur Mortimer

Submit the results of the interview under the caption of this communication together with recommendations as to what further investigation should be conducted in this case. In this connection, it is noted that Karakov allegedly had sources through which he gathered intelligence information including the fiancée of an important American Government figure. Efforts should be made during the course of the interview with the author to obtain additional information regarding the alleged sources of Karakov and consideration should be given to the question of possible investigation of these individuals.

NOTE:

An article published in two installments in "Novoye Russkoye Slovo" on July 30 and 31, 1965, alleged that the subject, using the name William Arthur Mortimer, opened a photographic shop in the Bronx in a building which he rented from a Polish immigrant who later became one of his agents. The article further alleged that Mortimer gathered intelligence information from an individual identified only as Patrick who lived in Alabama and Erika, the fiancée of an important American Government figure. Another of his sources referred to only as Pamela was identified as a secretary in one of the ministries of the U.S. associated with the UN. The subject allegedly arranged to have Patrick killed when he found that the Bureau was conducting investigation of Patrick and according to the article the subject disappeared from the U.S. in February, 1961. The work of the subject was compared by the author as being of no less significance than that of Colonel Abel, Sobol, Fuchs, the Rosenbergs and other KGB spies.

There is a possibility that this is an operation known to the author in which he is using fictitious names or that the articles were written for purely propaganda purposes without any foundation in fact. It is believed, however, that the author should be identified and interviewed to determine whether Yuri Osipovich Karakov actually operated as an illegal agent in the U.S.

SUMMARY FROM RUSSIAN

Article published in two installments, in the 7/30/65 and 7/31/65 issues of "Novoye Russkoye Slovo," concerning one William Arthur Mortimer, real name Yuri Osipovich Karakov.

The subject, William Arthur Mortimer, real name Yuri Osipovich Karakov, is alleged to have opened a photography shop in the Bronx, renting a building from one described as a "Polish immigrant." The "Polish immigrant" is also said to have later become an agent for the subject.

The subject (Mortimer) is also alleged to "have become quite well known in New York nightclubs as a singer, pianist and jazz expert."

became ✓ According to the article, Mortimer's photography shop became so well known that it often ran advertisements both in American newspapers and in European newspapers, and soon became ✓ "a receiving-sending office for photographic material."

Among those whom Mortimer is said to have used to gather intelligence information are the following: "Patrick," identified as being married and having one child, and living in the state of Alabama; "Erika," identified as the fiancée of an "important American government figure"; "Pamela," identified as being a secretary in one of the "ministries of the United States associated with the United Nations."

The subject, who is supposed to have lived in Greenwich Village, is reported to have later purchased a controlling interest in a nightclub of his own in New York. Sometime after this, "Patrick" is said to have come to New York from Alabama and told Mortimer that the FBI had discovered that he ("Patrick") had the sum of \$50,000 in the bank, and that he was now being surveilled by FBI Agents since they knew that he could not have saved \$50,000 "on the pay of an officer."

The article then goes on to say that Mortimer arranged to have "Patrick" killed and the body was discovered, full of bullet holes, in an automobile. It is further stated that the motive for the slaying, which was reported in all the New York newspapers, was officially listed as robbery.

SUMMARIZED BY:  
THOMAS MC LAUGHLIN:ew  
August 23, 1965

ENCLOSURE

100-24473-

The article then states that Mortimer, knowing that the FBI had probably followed "Patrick" to his apartment, knew that he was now under surveillance. Since it would be too dangerous to leave the country via airplane, Mortimer decided to take an automobile tour of the United States for two months. About this time, according to the article, FBI Agents had discovered part of Mortimer's work and had issued a warrant for his arrest. In February, 1961, Mortimer is said to have disappeared from the United States.

mp ✓ In conclusion, the author writes: "Mortimer's work was not any less significant than that of Colonel Abel, Sobol, Fuchs, the Rosenbergs and other KGB spies, and, was perhaps of even greater significance."

The article is signed, "S. Rozhdestvenskiy."

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

SAC, Washington Field  
(62-New) 

August 25, 1965

Director, FBI 100-24493

NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING~~REGISTERED MAIL~~

Attached is the translation which you requested by letter dated 8/11/65.

The contents thereof, where pertinent, must be reported under appropriate captions and afforded whatever investigative attention is necessary.

Disposition of the foreign language material submitted in this connection is set forth below:

Returned herewith.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
 Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
 Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
 Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

1 - New York - Enclosure

1 - Mr. Sullivan (Attn: Mr. Brannigan, Sent direct with enclosure)

Enc. (5)

TGM:ew  
(6)

ENCLOSURE

MAIL ROOM ☒TELETYPE UNIT ☐



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 9/3/65

SAC, WFO (62-9302)(C)

SUBJECT: NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO  
MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING

Re Bureau Laboratory letter, 8/25/65, with attached translation of articles which appeared in captioned publication issues of July 30 and 31, 1965, copies to New York, and New York letter to Director, 8/25/65, indicating New York no longer subscribes to captioned Russian language newspaper.

Indices of WFO are negative regarding WILLIAM ARTHUR MORTIMER, real name YURI OSIPOVICH KARAKOV. *(65-69734)*

WFO is unable to offer any information as to the identity of other persons mentioned in referenced articles with the exception that it appears the author, S. ROZHDESTVENSKIY, *could* be combining parts of the Nelson Drummond case and that of RUDOLPH I. ABEL. Of interest is the fact that the name of the author, ROZHDESTVENSKIY, translates into the word "Christmas" in the Russian language and is possibly a pseudonym.

The Bureau is requested to search its indices regarding WILLIAM ARTHUR MORTIMER, real name YURI OSIPOVICH KARAKOV, as well as the author, S. ROZHDESTVENSKIY and advise New York and WFO.

It is possible that the articles quoted above were written by the author from information appearing in public source material. On the other hand, after a review of the articles and pending receipt of indices check from the Bureau, New York may feel an interview of the author is desirable to determine his identity and purpose in publishing these articles at this time. If such an interview takes place, New York is requested to advise WFO of results.

WFO does not contemplate further action in this regard.

FOIA(b) (7) - (D)

- 2 - Bureau
- 2 - New York (RM.)  
(1 - 100-142922)
- 2 - WFO

ERK:sam  
(6)

AGENCY  
REC'D  
J. HOW  
BY

9/20/65

WHA

REC-66

25 SEP 7 1965

ST-112

SOVIET SECTION



SEP 21 1965

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 65-69734

TO: SAC,

☐ Albany  
☐ Albuquerque  
☐ Anchorage  
☐ Atlanta  
☐ Baltimore  
☐ Birmingham  
☐ Boston  
☐ Buffalo  
☐ Butte  
☐ Charlotte  
☐ Chicago  
☐ Cincinnati  
☐ Cleveland  
☐ Dallas  
☐ Denver  
☐ Detroit  
☐ El Paso  
☐ Honolulu

☐ Houston  
☐ Indianapolis  
☐ Jackson  
☐ Jacksonville  
☐ Kansas City  
☐ Knoxville  
☐ Las Vegas  
☐ Little Rock  
☐ Los Angeles  
☐ Louisville  
☐ Memphis  
☐ Miami  
☐ Milwaukee  
☐ Minneapolis  
☐ Mobile  
☐ Newark  
☐ New Haven  
☐ New Orleans

☐ New York City  
☐ Norfolk  
☐ Oklahoma City  
☐ Omaha  
☐ Philadelphia  
☐ Phoenix  
☐ Pittsburgh  
☐ Portland  
☐ Richmond  
☐ St. Louis  
☐ Salt Lake City  
☐ San Antonio  
☐ San Diego  
☐ San Francisco  
☐ San Juan  
☐ Savannah  
☐ Seattle  
☐ Springfield

☐ Tampa  
☒ Washington Field  
☐ Quantico

TO LEGAT:

☐ Bern  
☐ Bonn  
☐ Buenos Aires  
☐ London  
☐ Manila  
☐ Mexico, D.F.  
☐ Ottawa  
☐ Paris  
☐ Rome  
☐ Rio de Janeiro  
☐ Santo Domingo  
☐ Tokyo

Date **9/20/65**

RE:

**YURI OSIPOVICH KARAKOV, aka**  
**WILLIAM ARTHUR MORTIMER**  
**IS - R**  
**Bufile (65-69734)**

☒ For information **LEAVE ON FRONT OF MAIL** ☐ Surep, by \_\_\_\_\_

☐ The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report, ☐ conceal all sources, ☐ paraphrase contents.

☐ Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA \_\_\_\_\_ dated \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks:

Re yourlet dated 9/3/65 captioned NOVOYE  
RUSSKOYE SLOVO. WFO refer to Bulet dated 9/3/65  
in this case setting forth results of Bufile  
check.

**LEAVE ON FRONT OF MAIL**

Enc.

Bufile

Urfile

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: June 16, 1970

FROM : W. A. Branigan

SUBJECT: REQUEST FOR INFORMATION FROM  
CONGRESSMAN ELFORD CEDERBERG  
REPUBLICAN - MICHIGAN

- 1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. W. A. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. J. P. Lee

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Walters \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Soyars \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

Memorandum recommends that a representative of the Crime Records Division contact Congressman Cederberg and furnish to him the comments of the Bureau concerning his request for information.

*Informant*  
Congressman Elford "Al" Cederberg, 10th District, Michigan (R), furnished a letter of 6/8/70 which he received from Matt Matteson, Chamber of Commerce, Alma, Michigan, which enclosed a letter the Postmaster of Alma, Michigan, received from one R. Polchaninoff, 6 Baxter Avenue, New Hyde Park, New York. Polchaninoff identified himself as a Columnist for the "Novoye Russkoye Slovo," a Russian newspaper in New York and said he was working on an article concerning U. S. Post Offices with names of Russian origin. He asked the Postmaster for historical information about Alma, such as the date the Post Office was established, name of first Postmaster, population, churches, schools, industry, and main occupation of the residents, and other such items. Matteson asked the Congressman to clear with the FBI to determine if the letter should be answered, and the Congressman asked for an official comment concerning Polchaninoff's request for information.

Bureau files contain information on one Rostislav Polchaninoff, Brooklyn, New York, who was cooperative in an interview in 1967. However, it is not known if he is identical since that same individual was employed as a baker and a part-time employee of Radio Liberty, New York City. The "Novoye Russkoye Slovo" is an anti-Soviet Russian newspaper established in 1909 and is published daily and Sunday in New York City. In 1963 a column was prepared for this newspaper by the Director.

It would appear that this request originates with a person of Russian descent who may have a legitimate interest in preparing a column. On the other hand, it is possible that it could be an attempt to develop information about a small town in Michigan in order to assist Soviet intelligence in documenting

JPL:mkl

(6)

56 JUN 30 1970

F467

EX-110

REC-24

CONTINUED - OVER

18 JUN 22 1970

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan  
RE: REQUEST FOR INFORMATION FROM  
CONGRESSMAN ELFORD CEDERBERG  
REPUBLICAN - MICHIGAN

an illegal for entrance into the U. S. In the absence of any information showing an intent to aid Soviet intelligence, there would be no reason for the Postmaster not to answer this letter in general terms.

Bureau files contain no identifiable information concerning Matt Matteson of the Alma Chamber of Commerce. Congressman Cederberg's name appears on the Special Correspondence List.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that a representative of the Crime Records Division contact Congressman Cederberg and explain the above possibilities to him for his guidance in answering the letter received from his constituent.

OK.

X

done

WJF

~~P~~

✓

WSS

JFZ

PPV

Handled 6-17-20  
with Bill Mantua,  
Leg. Asst. to Cong. Cederberg.  
PUB

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Records Branch

\_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_\_\_

☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527  
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524  
☐ Forward to File Review  
☐ Attention \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Return to \_\_\_\_\_  
                     Supervisor      Room      Ext.

## Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)  
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)  
☐ Subversive References Only  
☐ Nonsubversive References Only  
☐ Main \_\_\_\_\_ References Only

## Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)  
☐ Buildup      ☐ Variations

Subject Walt Matteson

Birthdate &amp; Place \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Localities Mich. 1210R# \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Searcher Initials Cusi

Prod. \_\_\_\_\_

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

116-173595  
100-182869-1

Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Records Branch

, 19\_\_

☐ Name Searching Unit - Room 6527  
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524  
☐ Forward to File Review  
☐ Attention \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Return to \_\_\_\_\_  
                     Supervisor      Room      Ext.

## Type of References Requested:

☐ Regular Request (Analytical Search)  
☐ All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive)  
☐ Subversive References Only  
☐ Nonsubversive References Only  
☐ Main \_\_\_\_\_ References Only

## Type of Search Requested:

☐ Restricted to Locality of \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ Exact Name Only (On the Nose)  
☐ Buildup      ☐ Variations

Subject R. POLCHANINOFF  
 Birthdate & Place \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_

Localities N.Y. 12-10

R# \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Searcher Initials Cusi

Prod. \_\_\_\_\_

| FILE NUMBER                       | SERIAL |
|-----------------------------------|--------|
| <u>NR</u>                         |        |
| <u>Rostislaw</u>                  |        |
| <u>105-156159-4,8,10</u>          |        |
| <u>see ROSTISLAW</u>              |        |
| <u>Polchaninoff</u>               |        |
| <u>411 Montauk Ave</u>            |        |
| <u>N.Y.</u>                       |        |
| <u>368 interview by Special</u>   |        |
| <u>cases sent to</u>              |        |
| <u>T.S. R. in Ind. He</u>         |        |
| <u>is do friendly &amp; old</u>   |        |
| <u>country &amp; he sponsored</u> |        |
| <u>him on entry.</u>              |        |

*Novoye Russkoye Slovo*  
*Oldest Russian Daily*  
243 WEST 56th STREET  
New York, N. Y. 10019

May 30, 1970

Dear Sir,

I am a columnist for a Russian paper issued in New York. My column is called "Collectors Corner". Presently I am working on an article dealing with "US Post Offices with names of Russian origine". I use the series of states guides for research, but, unfortunately your town is not listed.

I would appreciate as much information as you can give me concerning the past and present of your town, especially how it got its name, which is of Russian Origin. I would also need to know when your Post Office was established, who the first postmaster was, and your name, respectively.

Other points of interest would be the approximate population, numbers varieties of houses of worship, schools, noted industries, main occupation of residents, their ethnic origins, when your town was established and when incorporated.

As a collector, I am interested in postcards with views of your town, if any, and possibly a photo of your Post Office.

Enclosed is a stamped envelope for your reply, and also for any possible postmarks (boxed, hand and machine). If you can't use a postmark for registered letter and money order, please send me these postmarks on separate pieces of paper or postal stationary.

Thank you for your cooperation.

*R. Polchaninoff*

R. POLCHANINOFF  
6 Baxter Ave.  
New Hyde Park, N.Y. 11040

100-24493 - 30  
ENCLOSURE

**ALMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**

519 EAST SUPERIOR STREET ALMA, MICHIGAN 48801

June 8, 1970

Administrative Assistant,  
Congressman Cederberg's Office,  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Sir,

Before answering the enclosed letter, which was turned over to me by the postmaster, I would like to be sure the information he is asking for is, should I say, legitimate?

I thought perhaps you would be able to clear this through the FBI or other proper authority and let me know if it is okay to answer. Of course, it is possible I've been reading too many spy thrillers and am over cautious, but here it is.

Thanks,

*Matt Malleson*  
Matt Malleson, Manager  
ALMA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

100-24493-30  
ENCLOSURE

"Alma - Scotland, U. S. A." - Home of the Highland Festival



ELFORD "AL" CEDERBERG  
REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS  
10TH DISTRICT, MICHIGAN

HOME ADDRESS:  
BAY CITY, MICHIGAN

WASHINGTON OFFICE:  
2303 RAYBURN BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515  
PHONE: 225-3561

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D.C. 20515

June 10, 1970

COMMITTEE:  
APPROPRIATIONS

SUBCOMMITTEES:  
STATE, JUSTICE, JUDICIARY  
AND COMMERCE

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

MICHAEL A. FORGASH  
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| Mr. Tolson   | ✓ |
| Mr. DeLoach  | ✓ |
| Mr. Walters  | ✓ |
| Mr. Mohr     | ✓ |
| Mr. Bishop   | ✓ |
| Mr. Casper   | ✓ |
| Mr. Callahan | ✓ |
| Mr. Conrad   | ✓ |
| Mr. Felt     | ✓ |
| Mr. Gale     | ✓ |
| Mr. Rosen    | ✓ |
| Mr. Sullivan | ✓ |
| Mr. Tavel    | ✓ |
| Mr. Soyars   | ✓ |
| Tele. Room   | ✓ |
| Miss Holmes  | ✓ |
| Miss Gandy   | ✓ |

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed is a letter which I have received from  
Mr. Matt Matteson, Manager of the Alma Chamber of  
Commerce.

I would appreciate an official comment regarding  
Mr. R. Polchaninoff's request for information concern-  
ing Alma, Michigan. Any assistance you can render in  
this matter will be appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

*Al Cederberg*  
Elford A. Cederberg  
(R-MICH.)

EAC:bom  
Enclosures

EXP. PROC.  
33 JUN 12 1970

REC-51

1 JUN 12 1970

CORRESPONDENCE

54 JUL 1 1970

F467

Memo Branigan-Sullivan  
9/11/70 6-16-70

2- ENCLOSURE

few'den  
7:35am 6/16/70  
woc

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



NAVAL INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE  
HOFFMAN BUILDING  
301 TAYLOR DRIVE  
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA 22314

IN REPLY REFER TO  
NIS-42/dej  
3850  
Ser C 5180

FOIA(b) (6)  
FOIA(b) (7) - (C)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

From: Director, Naval Investigative Service  
To: Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Subj: Novoye Russkoye Slovo (publication) (U)

Ref: (a) FBI ltr of 11 Feb 1958, same Subject

Encl: (1) NAVINVSERVRA El Toro, Calif., NIR 07-06-71N11-ET 34 of  
6 Jul 1971, Subj: [REDACTED] Ex-Spec. 5, U. S.  
Army

1. (S) [REDACTED] ex-Specialist 5th Class, U. S. Army, deserted the U. S. military while on R&R in Japan in February 1968. Subsequently, he defected to Sweden via the USSR with the assistance of BEHEIREN (Japan Peace for Vietnam Committee) and officials of the Soviet Union. He has since returned to the United States where he was court-martialed, confined and awarded a Dishonorable Discharge. On 24 May 1971, [REDACTED] contacted this Service's Resident Agency at the Marine Corps Air Station, El Toro, California, and volunteered to provide certain information regarding his defection. The enclosed report is an interview of [REDACTED] and not an in-depth debrief regarding all aspects of his sojourn. The information that he has provided voluntarily to our representative is believed to be accurate since it corroborates information provided by other U. S. servicemen who also have defected to Sweden via Japan and the Soviet Union.

2. (S) [REDACTED] provided one item of information during his interview that has not previously come to the attention of this Service in spite of numerous debriefs of returning defectors who also transited the Soviet Union. [REDACTED] alleges that while in the USSR in 1968, a Lenin N. TOLUKUOV of IZVESTIA advised him that in New York, a Mr. Mark WEINBAUM, NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVE (sic), 243 W. 56th Street, New York, New York, is the contact for anyone who desires defection from the United States. Additionally, TOLOKUOV advised [REDACTED] that potential defectors in the United States could make contact at 46 E. 52nd Street, New York, New York.

3. (S) Files of this Service contain references (a) and other related information that indicates the Subject newspaper was a liberal, anti-communist, general news, Russian language periodical published at 243 W. 56th Street, New York, N. Y. It's reported editor, Mark WEINBAUM, was reported as a well known anti-communist. No pertinent information in our files on Subject publication or its editor is.

ENCLOSURE

GROUP-1

Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and declassification.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

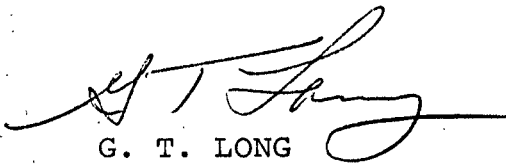
FOIA(b) (6)  
FOIA(b) (7) - (C)

NIS-42/dej  
3850  
Ser c 5180

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

dated later than 1958.

4. (FOUO) In view of the disparity of the information provided by [ ] and that held on Subject publication and its editor, it is requested that your Bureau provide an evaluation of [ ] allegations. Any recent information on Subject would also be appreciated.

  
G. T. LONG  
By direction

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 - Mr. R. W. Feuer

11/8/78

NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO  
FCI - R

RWF:tdc tdc  
(4)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REC-89

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

EX-109

6 NOV 9 1978

SENT VIA FACSIMILE  
DATE 11/7/78; 1006

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Classified by 5540~~  
~~Exempt from GDS, Categories 2 and 3~~  
~~Date of Declassification Indefinite~~

c. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_  
 AD Adm. \_\_\_\_\_  
 AD Inv. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Dir.: \_\_\_\_\_  
     Srvs. \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM ☒

~~1978~~ 1978 215

100-24493-

FOIA (b) (7) - (C)

...the ... of the ... and ...

[illegible][illegible]

**Abstract**

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

105-103046

442.1000

62 OCT 26 19

NOTE THE LAST SENTENCES AND WITH YOU  
ON PAGE TWO

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director  
Naval Intelligence Service

NOTE TO LOS ANGELES AND NEW YORK

[redacted] Los Angeles should immediately locate and interview [redacted] and obtain precise details from him concerning allegations he has made about Weinbaum. [redacted]

Los Angeles should contact the Naval Investigative Service and obtain any other information it may have regarding [redacted]. A copy of the referenced NIS letter is attached for Los Angeles.

New York should advise of the current status of Weinbaum and the newspaper which he edits, since the most recent information in Bureau files is dated 1969. There are attached for New York one copy of the NIS letter and Newark LHM 9/9/69.

FOIA (b) (6)

FOIA (b) (7) - (C)

FOIA (b) (7) - (D)

NOTE:

[redacted] is a mentally unstable former soldier who deserted while on rest and recuperation in Japan. He traveled through Russia to Sweden and eventually returned to the United States where he was given a court martial, sentenced to one year of hard labor and a dishonorable discharge. He was released in 1970 and was not included on the Security Index since the U.S. Secret Service had interviewed him and determined he was of no interest to that Agency. He recently contacted NIS and furnished information about his travel and reported that he had been told that Mark Weinbaum of the Novoye Russkoye Slovo was the one to see about defecting in the U.S. [redacted]

[redacted] Classified "Confidential" since it contains information so classified by N.I.S.

- 2 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

Declassified Case: 17X 3-60

Date: 02-21-2012

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 10/27/78

FROM : SAC, BUFFALO (105-0) (RUC)

SUBJECT: HOBEO PYCCKOE CJIOBO-  
DAILY RUSSIAN-  
NOVOYE RUSSKOYE SLOVO  
FCI - R (H)  
(OO: NEW YORK)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Enclosed for the Bureau and New York are two (2) copies each of captioned Russian newspaper published in New York City. In addition, enclosed for the Bureau and New York are two (2) xerox copies each of personal column entries from other copies of captioned publication. (S)

On 10/17/78, [redacted] advised captioned publication is excellent anti-communist newspaper published in New York City and directed in large part to Russian emigres. (S)

Asset states in recent review of this publication he has noted several highly suspicious entries appearing in the commercial section under the subheading which would be referred to in the American press as the "personal column". Asset suggested it was his consideration that such entries [redacted]

FOIA(b)(3) - 50 USC 3024(i)(1) - Intelligence Sources and Methods

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

CLASSIFIED BY 6166

EXEMPT FROM GDS, CATEGORY 2 & 3

DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE

- ENCLOSURE 6
- ② - Bureau (Encs. 4) (RM)
  - 2 - New York (Encs. 4) (RM)
  - 2 - Buffalo
  - (1 - [redacted])

ORJ:mmw  
(6)

FOIA(b)(7) - (D)

16 OCT 31 1978

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



100-24493-32

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

100-24493

BU 105-0

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Asset selected at random two personal column entries from the publication which might be somewhat suspicious and are outlined on the enclosed xerox copies. Asset pointed out that there had been several other entries in this particular column but that he no longer has the publication in which the items appeared. Asset states in the one enclosed article the information appearing therein is dramatically incorrect and is suspicious inasmuch as the presentation is out of character. (C)

Above being furnished Bureau and New York for information. In event this publication is not being reviewed by the Bureau or New York, the Bureau may wish to consider [REDACTED]

(C)

FOIA(b)(3) - 50 USC 3024(i)(1) - Intelligence Sources and Methods

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



ENCLOSURES TO BUREAU FROM BUFFALO

RE: HOBOE PYCCKOE CJIOBO-  
DAILY RUSSIAN-  
NOVOYC RUSSKOYE SLOVO  
FCI - R (H)  
(OO: NEW YORK)

- 2 - copies of Russian newspaper
- 2 - copies of personal column  
entries from other copies  
of Russian newspaper

Buffalo file 105-0

By Buffalo letter to Bureau, 10/27/78.

100-24493-32  
ENCLOSURE